

PRIMER OF BOOK-KEEPING

AN INTRODUCTORY AND PREPARATORY
COURSE OF LESSONS IN THE PRINCIPLES
OF BOOK-KEEPING

WITH EXERCISES, LIST OF BUSINESS TERMS,
AND SPECIMEN COMMERCIAL FORMS

BY
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LONDON
SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS. LTD.

First published 1910

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.

PITMAN HOUSE, PARKER STREET, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH

PITMAN HOUSE, BOUVRIE STREET, CARLTON, MELBOURNE

27 BECKETT'S BUILDINGS, PRESIDENT STREET, JOHANNESBURG

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

PITMAN MEDICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.

45 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

PITMAN PUBLISHING CORPORATION

2 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS (CANADA), LTD.

(INCORPORATING THE COMMERCIAL TEXT BOOK COMPANY)

PITMAN HOUSE, 381-383 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO

PREFACE

IN the present work an attempt is made to set forth the principles of double-entry book-keeping in the clearest and simplest manner possible, though nothing essential to a proper understanding of the subject has been omitted. The student who works carefully through the exercises in this elementary book will be prepared to enter upon the study of the more elaborate treatises intelligently, and with a thorough apprehension of the principles of the art. The books here explained are those which are common to almost every business, and it will be seen that they have been taken in the order in which they would, most likely, be required.

The questions have been arranged so as to form a revision of each chapter, and, along with the exercises, will be found sufficient to give the student a complete grasp of each principle. The answers to the questions will be found in the chapters at the end of which the questions appear, and the answers to the exercises are contained in *Answers to Primer of Book-keeping*.

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CHAPTER I

THE CASH BOOK

Book-keeping, is the art of *recording business transactions* in a systematic manner, so that the books will show, at any time, the exact state of their owner's affairs.

The principles of Book-keeping are always the same, though their application differs according to the nature of the business. If, therefore, the principles of the art are thoroughly mastered, it will be an easy matter to adapt them as occasion may require.

A Debtor IS ONE WHO OWES; **A Creditor** IS ONE TO WHOM SOMETHING IS OWING. In business, that which is owing is always *money* or *goods*. In Book-keeping, the *receiver* of goods or money is always considered as the debtor, and the *sender* of the goods, or the *payer* of the money, is always considered as the creditor. It is, therefore, easy to tell whether a person is a debtor or a creditor by asking the question, "Has he *received* or has he *sent* the goods or money?" and the answer will show which of the two he is, so far as that particular transaction is concerned. Notice that in answering this question you are to think only of the transaction which has just taken place, without reference to anything which may have happened previously. If you *receive* money you are *debtor* for the amount, even though the person paying it owed you the money. If you *pay* money you are *creditor* for the amount, though you may be simply repaying what you borrowed the day before. It will be seen, however, that every transaction involves *both* a debtor and a creditor, and that there cannot be one without the other, for where there is a *receiver* there must be a *sender* or a *payer* also.

Everyone knows something about the receipt and payment of money; therefore, the **Cash Book**, in which receipts and payments of cash are recorded, will be most easily understood by the learner. Moreover, when we quite understand how to

keep the Cash Book, we shall have gone a long way towards understanding how to keep the other books as well. So we will take the Cash Book first.

All the cash which is *received* is entered on the *left side* of the book, which is called the *debtor* (or debit) side, because, as we have seen above, the *receiver* is always considered as the *debtor*. All the cash which is *paid away* is entered on the *right side* of the book, which is called the *creditor* (or credit) side, because the *payer* or *sender* is always considered as the *creditor*. The two sides of the Cash Book form a page or **folio**.

Besides the outer column in which the cash received or paid is entered, the Cash Book contains an inner column on each side, in which the *discount* is entered. **Discount** is the *sum often deducted from an account, and usually for prompt settlement*. When we receive an amount the sum received is entered in the cash column on the **Dr.** (debtor) side of the Cash Book, and the *discount*, if any, allowed by *us*, is entered in the discount column on the *same side*; when we pay an amount, the sum paid is entered in the cash column on the **Cr.** (creditor) side of the Cash Book, and the *discount*, if any, allowed to *us*, is entered in the discount column on the *same side*. All entries on the **Dr. side** are preceded by the word "*To*"; and those on the **Cr. side** by the word "*By*."

Now let us apply these rules and construct a Cash Book from the particulars in Ex. 1, remembering that the *receiver* is always *debtor*, and the *payer* always *creditor*; and that the discount must appear on the *same side* as the amount of cash received or paid.

On 1st Jan., Edward Keane commences business with £500 in cash. This is called his **capital**, and is *what he is worth* at this date. Mr. Keane invests this amount in the business; it is, therefore, a receipt from him, and it is accordingly entered on the **Dr. side**. "To E. Keane (Capital) £500." On 2nd Jan., £400 is paid into the Bank. A Bank is a place where money is put for safe keeping on the understanding, of course, that the whole or part may be taken out when wanted. There are also other advantages belonging to an account at a Bank.

THE CASH BOOK

EXERCISE 1

19..		£	s.	d.	
Jan.	1	Edward Keane commenced business with cash.	500	—	—
„	2	Paid into Bank	400	—	—
„	8	Paid H. Harper	51	1	3
		And was allowed discount	2	13	9
„	9	Received cash from E. Cleaver	10	12	—
		And allowed him discount		5	6
„	11	Paid C. Taylor	28	10	—
		And was allowed discount	1	10	—
„	18	Received from G. Gray	17	16	10
		And allowed him discount		9	2
„	18	Paid A. Armstrong	37	12	6
		And was allowed discount	1	19	6
„	18	Drew from Bank	60	—	—
„	19	Paid T. Atkins	45	14	10
		And was allowed discount	2	8	2
„	20	Paid into Bank	10	—	—
„	22	Received from W. Hope	20	—	—
„	30	Paid Rent	5	—	—
„	30	Paid Wages	9	15	6

but you will learn more about them later on. This item is a *payment* and is, therefore, entered on the Cr. side, "By Bank, £400." And so on with all the others. When all the entries have been made, they should appear as under, with the exception of the figures in the narrow columns, which will be explained later.

Dr.		EXERCISE I										Cr.				
19		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	19..		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Jan. 1	To E. Keane (Capital)	18			500	—	—	Jan. 2	By Bank	19			400	—	—	
" 9	" E. Cleaver	19	5	6	10	12	—	" 8	" H. Harper	19	2	13	9	51	1	3
" 18	" G. Gray	19		9	17	16	10	" 11	" C. Taylor	19	1	10	—	28	10	—
" 18	" Bank	19			60	—	—	" 18	" A. Arm- strong	19	1	19	6	37	12	6
" 22	" W. Hope	19			20	—	—	" 19	" T. Atkins	20	2	8	2	45	14	10
								" 20	" Bank	19			10	—	—	
								" 30	" Rent	20			5	—	—	
								" 30	" Wages	20			9	15	6	

QUESTIONS

1. What is a Debtor? A Creditor?
2. How can you tell whether a person is Dr. or Cr.?
3. Which is the Dr. side of the Cash Book? On which side are payments entered?

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4. What is Discount? Which is the Discount Column?
5. On which side of the Cash Book would you enter discount allowed by you?
6. On Monday I borrowed fifty pounds from W. Brown, and I paid him back on Wednesday. State the entries in the Cash Book for Monday and Wednesday.

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER I

From the following particulars compile a Cash Book, with Discount entered in the Discount columns.

EXERCISE 2

19..			£	s.	d.
Feb. 1	J. Jones commenced business with Cash		400	—	—
" 2	Paid into Bank		350	—	—
" 4	Received from T. Brown		10	10	—
" 8	Paid G. Evans		15	—	—
" 18	Drew from Bank		40	—	—
" 19	Paid S. Sharp		80	8	9
"	And was allowed discount		2	1	3
" 25	Received from B. Barnett		14	12	6
"	And allowed him discount			7	6
" 26	Received from T. Baynes			15	4
" 28	Paid Wages		8	7	6
" 28	Paid Rent		4	5	—

EXERCISE 3

19..			£	s.	d.
Mar. 1	J. Taylor commenced business with cash		450	—	—
" 2	Bought Goods for cash (Cr. Cash "By Purchases")		50	—	—
" 5	Sold Goods for cash (Dr. Cash "To Sales")		25	—	—
" 8	Received from J. Jackson		9	15	—
"	And allowed him discount			5	—
" 10	Paid E. Eastwood		38	—	—
"	And was allowed discount		2	—	—
" 14	Bought Goods for cash		65	15	—
" 17	Received from A. Armley		29	5	—
"	Allowed him discount			15	—
" 18	Sold Goods for cash		50	—	—
" 24	Paid F. Farley		16	11	6
"	And was allowed discount			8	6
" 26	Received from H. Gornall		5	10	—
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses (Cr. Cash "By Profit and Loss, Trade Expenses")		9	10	6

CHAPTER II

BALANCING THE CASH BOOK

Now we understand that all receipts are entered on the Dr. side of the Cash Book, and all payments on the Cr. side. A very little thought will show us that the amount on the Dr. side must never be less than that on the Cr. side, for we cannot pay away more than we have received. The difference between the two sides is called the Balance, and represents the amount we should have in hand after deducting the payments from the receipts. To balance the Cash Book, therefore,

EXERCISE 4

19..		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	19..		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Jan. 1	To E. Keane (Capital)	18			500	-	-	Jan. 2	By Bank	19			400	-	-	
" 9	" E. Cleaver	19	5	6	10	12	-	" 8	" H. Harper	19	2	13	9	51	1	3
" 18	" G. Gray	19	9	2	17	16	10	" 11	" C. Taylor	19	1	10	-	28	10	-
" 22	" Bank	19			60	-	-	" 18	" A. Armstrong	19	1	19	6	37	12	6
	" W. Hope	19			20	-	-	" 19	" T. Atkins	20	2	8	2	45	14	10
								" 20	" Bank	19			10	-	-	
								" 30	" Rent	20			5	-	-	
								" 30	" Wages	20			9	15	6	
								" 31	" Balance c/d				20	14	9	
		£	14	8	608	8	10			£	8	11	5	608	8	10
			29								29					
19..																
Feb. 1	To Balance b/d				20	14	9									

find the difference between the two sides, and place the amount on the Cr. side, on the line following the last entry, and opposite the words "By Balance." The two sides of the book will now be equal, and the totals should be placed under their respective columns, in a line with each other, and ruled off, as in the example. If the entries on one side do not come as low as those on the other side the space may be filled by ruling in the way shown above.

The Cash Book is usually balanced at the end of each month,

and the balance on the last day of one month forms the first entry for the first day of the following month. For instance, in Exercise 4, the balance is £20 14s. 9d., and against the word "balance" we write in ink the letters "c/d," an abbreviation for "carried down," to show that the amount has been carried down as the first entry for February. In the same way, opposite the entry for 1st Feb., we put the letters "b/d," an abbreviation for "brought down," to show that the amount has been brought down from the preceding month. Note that the balance is always carried to the *opposite side*. The discount is *not* balanced, but simply added up and the amount placed under the discount column.

Now balance Exercise 1, as explained, and compare the result with Exercise 4.

QUESTIONS

1. Which side of the Cash Book must total more than or the same as the other, and why?
2. What is the balance? How do you find it?
3. Where do you enter the balance at the end of the month?
4. What do you do with the discount?
5. To which side do you always carry the balance?
6. Give the Cash Book entries for the following transactions:
 - (a) Paid W. Kesley £5 14s. Was allowed discount 6s.
 - (b) Received from A. Lamb £9 10s. Allowed discount 10s.
 - (c) Paid Water Rate £3 12s. 6d.
 - (d) Borrowed £5 5s. from S. Baines.
 - (e) Lent J. Bird half a guinea.
 - (f) Received from J. Bird £1 10s. 6d.

BALANCING THE CASH BOOK

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER II

Compile and Balance Cash Book, showing Discount Received and Paid.

EXERCISE 5

19..			£	s.	d.
Apr. 1	C. Hacking commenced business with cash		300	—	
" 2	Paid into Bank		250	—	
" 4	Paid D. Davis		23	15	
	And was allowed discount		1	5	
" 10	Bought Goods for cash		10	—	
" 12	Sold Goods for cash		5	15	
" 15	Drew from Bank		50	—	
" 16	Paid H. Mason		19	10	
	And was allowed discount			10	
" 16	Bought Goods for cash		40	—	
" 30	Paid Trade Expenses		4	5	

EXERCISE 6

19..			£	s.	d.
May 1	Cash in hand (<i>Dr.</i> Cash "To Balance")		50	—	—
" 3	Received from G. Freeman		48	15	—
	And allowed him discount		1	5	—
" 10	Paid J. Hope		57	—	—
	And was allowed discount		3	—	—
" 14	Bought Goods for cash		20	10	—
" 16	Received from A. Gill		5	10	—
" 20	Paid W. Wood		4	15	—
	Was allowed discount			5	—
" 30	Paid Trade Expenses		3	10	—

EXERCISE 7

19..			£	s.	d.
June 1	Cash in hand		10	16	6
" 2	Received from B. Good		66	10	—
	And allowed him discount		3	10	—
" 3	Paid into Bank		70	—	—
" 5	Received from H. Brown		20	—	—
" 6	Paid A. Dewse		15	15	—
" 8	Bought Goods for cash		10	—	—
" 10	Sold Goods for cash		15	—	—
" 14	Paid E. Walters		7	10	6
" 30	Sold Goods for cash		22	12	—
" 30	Paid Wages		15	9	6

CHAPTER III

THE PURCHASES BOOK

WHEN we buy goods we receive, either along with the goods or through the post, an **Invoice**, *which is a statement giving particulars of the quantity and prices of goods sold*. When the goods are received they are examined to see that they agree with the particulars on the invoice. The invoice itself is always kept for reference. When we buy the goods on *credit* that is to say, on *trust*, to be paid for at a later time, the particulars on the invoice are copied into a book, which is therefore, called the **Invoice Book**, the **Bought Book**, or, as we have called it, the **Purchases Book**. *The Purchases Book, then, is the book in which we record our purchases on credit*. When we buy goods *for cash*, that is, when we pay for them *at once*, the transaction is *not* recorded in the Purchases Book.

The Purchases Book is sometimes ruled with double cash columns on the right-hand side of each page, and a *single* line on the left-hand side, so that there is a wide margin on the extreme left. The wide margin on the left is used for entering the page or folio of the Ledger to which the entry has been transferred. This will be fully explained later on, and for the present may be passed over. In the broad space to the right of the single line is placed the name of the firm from whom the goods have been bought, with the description and price of the articles. In the inner column is put the amount of each item, and in the outer column the total amount of the invoice. The name of the month, and the year, are written on the top of each page. The date of the purchase is placed above each entry, and a line ruled on each side of the figure.

Some book-keepers fold the original invoices and paste them in the Purchases Book, with the name, date, etc., written on the back of the invoice. Where this is done it is only

THE PURCHASES BOOK

SPECIMEN INVOICES

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
MITRE, WOLVERHAMPTON
TELEPHONE: 16345

*Mitre Street,
Wolverhampton,*

25th Jan., 19..

Mr. J. Axtel

Bought of DEWEY & SONS

TERMS: 2½% for Cash in month following delivery

1 Brass Umbrella						
Stand, No. 697	12	10	-			
20%	2	10	-			
				10	-	-
1 Crate				-	2	-
				£ 10	2	-

*76 Deal Street,
Manchester,*

2nd Jan., 19..

Mr. E. Keane

Dr. to H. HARPER

• TERMS: 2½% one month

20 Yards Black						
Cloth, @ 35/-	35	-	-			
20 Yards Brown						
Cloth @ 18/9,	18	15	-			
				£ 53	15	

necessary to place the amount of the invoice opposite the name of the seller of the goods. This method has many advantages to recommend it. It saves a good deal of time in copying out the details of the goods. Another method is to enter the date, name of seller and total amount of the invoice in the Purchases Book and file the original invoices in special binders. It is easy to refer to any particular invoice in case of dispute, and as they are the original invoices there is no possibility of error in copying the particulars. The cash columns are added up, the amount being placed at the foot of each page and then carried forward to the top of the next page. The sum at the end of the month represents the total amount of goods purchased on credit for the month.

Where the business is a large one it is still more necessary to save as much time as possible, and, therefore, instead of copying the invoices, or pasting them into the Purchases Book, each invoice when received would have a number stamped on it and would then be put away in order of the numbers in a special set of drawers called a Filing Cabinet. In making the entries in the Purchases Book, the date of the transaction would be placed first, then a column for the number of the invoice; the name of the firm from which the goods were bought would be shown next. Then would come a small column for the Ledger page number; while last of all would be the two money columns, as in the following specimen—

Date.	Inv. No.	PARTICULARS	Led. Fol.		

For the present, follow the plan illustrated in the specimen ruling and construct a Purchases Book from the following statement—

EXERCISE 8

19..					
Jan.	2	Bought of H. Harper, Manchester			
		20 yards Black Cloth	@	35/-	
		20 " Brown "	@	18/9	
"	4	Bought of C. Taylor, Rochdale			
		5 pairs Blankets	@	120/-	
"	6	Bought of A. Armstrong, Leeds			
		1 doz. Shawls	@	45/- each	
		1 " " "	@	21/- "	
"	12	Bought of T. Atkins, Manchester			
		10 yards Sheeting	@	25/-	
		15 " " "	@	37/6	
		Trimnings, £7 10s. 6d.			
"	24	Bought of H. Harper, Manchester			
		10 yards Black Cloth	@	24/6	

When the preceding particulars have been properly entered your Purchases Book should appear as follows—

Date	Inv. No.	PARTICULARS	Led. Fo.	Amount
19..				£ s. d.
Jan. 2	10	H. Harper, Manchester	23	53 15 -
" 4	11	C. Taylor, Rochdale	23	30 - -
" 6	12	A. Armstrong, Leeds	24	39 12 -
" 12	13	T. Atkins, Manchester	24	48 3 -
" 24	14	H. Harper, Manchester	23	12 5 -
		Total for the month.	24	£ 183 15 -

QUESTIONS

1. What is an Invoice?
2. What is a Purchases Book?
3. What do you mean by "Bought on Credit"?
4. Explain the uses of the two cash columns in the Purchases Book.
5. What other method do you know of treating Invoices?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER III

Compile Purchases Books from the following statements-

EXERCISE 9

19..					
Feb.	1	Bought of S. Sparrow, London			
		Cloth £50 10s. 6d., Velvet £60 10s.	.	.	.
"	3	Bought of W. White, Leeds			
		Blankets £20 15s., Quilts £30	.	.	.
"	6	Bought of A. Headley, Manchester			
		Prints £80 10s. 6d., Twills £20	.	.	.
"	15	Bought of T. Terry, Liverpool			
		Silks £10 15s. 6d., Satins £10 5s. 6d.	.	.	.
"	20	Bought of Peel, Oram & Co., Manchester			
		Grey Cloth £95 15s. 3d., Remnants £5	.	.	.

EXERCISE 10

19..					
Mar.	1	Bought of T. Riley, London			
		Flour £56 10s.	.	.	.
"	5	Bought of G. Heywood, London			
		Oats, £10	.	.	.
		Wheat, £85	.	.	.
"	19	Bought of A. Harris, Liverpool			
		Flour, £18 10s.	.	.	.
		Oats, £10 12s. 6d.	.	.	.

EXERCISE 11

19..					
Apr.	1	Bought of T. Hardy, Manchester			
		5 yards Cloth A3 @ 42/6	.	.	.
		7 " " B7 @ 45/-	.	.	.
"	8	Bought of S. Hanes, Manchester			
		50 yards net @ 2/4	.	.	.
		20 " " @ 2/1	.	.	.
"	17	Bought of G. Slater, London			
		20 yards Cloth C2 @ 15/-	.	.	.
		Trimmings for £2 10s.	.	.	.
"	30	Bought of J. Howe, Burnley			
		Cloth A3 for £15 15s.	.	.	.

CHAPTER IV

THE SALES BOOK

WHEN we sell goods on credit, the date, the name of the buyer, with the particulars and prices of the goods, are entered in a book which is called the **Day Book**, or the **Sales Book**. The Sales Book, *therefore, is the book in which we record our sales on credit*. When we sell goods for ready money, the transaction is *not* recorded in the Sales Book.

The Sales Book is ruled exactly like the Purchases Book. The entries, too, are made in precisely the same way, the only difference being that they are records of *Sales* instead of *Purchases*.

The learner should have no difficulty, therefore, in compiling a Sales Book from the following statement—

EXERCISE 12

19..			
Jan.	3	Sold to E. Cleaver, Bolton	
		4 yards Black Cloth	@ 42/6
		2 „ Brown „	@ 23/9
„	10	Sold to G. Gray, Oldham	
		4 pairs Blankets	@ 72/6
		3 Shawls	@ 25/4 each
„	13	Sold to W. Hope, Stockport	
		3 pairs Blankets	@ 60/-
		4 Shawls	@ 52/6 each
		• 6 yards Black Cloth	@ 40/-
„	26	Sold to E. Cleaver, Bolton	
		5 yards Black Cloth	@ 42/6
		3 „ Velvet	@ 47/6
		Trimnings for £1 5s.	
„	30	Sold to G. Gray, Oldham	
		2 yards Black Cloth	@ 40/-
		2 Shawls	@ 52/6 each

When entered, the foregoing particulars should appear in the Sales Book as shown on p. 14.

Date	PARTICULARS	Led. Fo.	Amount
19..			£ s. d.
Jan. 3	E. Cleaver, Bolton	26	10 17 6
" 10	G. Gray, Oldham	26	18 6 -
" 13	W. Hope, Stockport	26	31 10 -
" 26	E. Cleaver, Bolton	26	19 - -
" 30	G. Gray, Oldham	26	9 5 -
	Total for the month.	27	<u>£88 18 6</u>

AN ORDER

Order No. 346

49 Market Street,
Manchester

3rd March, 19..

To THE COUNTY CHEMICAL COMPANY,
CLAYTON.*Please supply the undermentioned Goods and charge to our account:—*Ten tons of Green Copperas, in
Casks about 5 cwt. each, @ 55/-
per ton.To be delivered at Beswick
Station, to our order.

B. & C. Cooper.

QUESTIONS

- /1. What transactions are recorded in the Sales Book?
- /2. How is the Sales Book ruled?
- /3. In which column do you enter the total amount of each sale?
- /4. Would you enter a sale of goods for ready money in the Sales Book?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER IV

Compile Sales Books from the particulars below—

/ EXERCISE 13

19..		
May	1	Sold to N. Hough, London Flour, £33
"	9	Sold to S. Garratt, Liverpool Oats, £5 12s. 6d. Wheat, £58 10s.
"	17	Sold to H. Dean, Liverpool Flour, £100 Wheat, £36
"	31	Sold to T. Swann, Liverpool Flour, £5 10s.

/ EXERCISE 14

19..		
June	1	Sold to Bennett & Co., Hull Wine, £125 " £56 5s.
"	10	Sold to Braine Bros., London Sherry, £80 Port, £50
"	18	Sold to Stephenson & Co., Liverpool Sherry, £48; Port, £56; Brandy, £100
"	30	Sold to A. Richards, Dublin Sherry, £60; Port, £70; Brandy, £30

/ EXERCISE 15

19..		
July	1	Sold to D. Seaton, Manchester Coal, £8 5s. " £1 4s. 6d.
"	12	Sold to J. Wilson, Bolton Coal, £31 " £28
"	20	Sold to Vickers & Sons, Oldham Coal, £90
"	29	Sold to Heaney Bros., Bury Coal, £60

CHAPTER V

THE LEDGER

POSTING THE CASH BOOK

THE Ledger is the most important of all the books used in business, for it contains an abstract of every transaction recorded in the other books. The Cash Book, Purchases Book, Sales Book, are called "subsidiary" books, or sometimes "Books of Original Entry," and are used largely to facilitate the entries in the Ledger, and to obviate the necessity for long statements in this important book. Really, the Cash Book is part of the Ledger, being the Cash Account taken out and bound up in a separate cover for convenience. All the transactions which have been recorded in the other books are arranged under convenient heads and entered in the Ledger, in the order of their dates. *The Ledger, therefore, is the book to which all the entries in the other books are posted, or transferred.* The ruling of the Ledger will be seen in the specimen pages.

In the chapter dealing with the Cash Book, we saw that every transaction involved both a debtor and a creditor, and that there could not be one without the other, for a receiver implied also a giver or sender. In making the entries in the Cash Book, however, we only took notice of *one* of these, the debtor or the creditor, but not *both*. For example, in Exercise 1, when we received £500 from Mr. Keane we considered ourselves as debtors to him for this amount, because we had *received* it, and the receiver is always considered as the debtor. The amount was, therefore, entered on the Dr. side of the Cash Book. But, if we were *debtors* because we *received* this sum, then Mr. Keane must have been the *creditor*, because he *paid* it, and the payer is always considered the creditor. Of this latter fact, however, at the moment, we took no heed.

* Again, when we paid £400 into the bank, we considered ourselves as creditors because we had paid it, and the amount

THE LEDGER

was accordingly entered on the Cr. side of the Cash Book. But, once more, if we were creditors because we *paid* the money, the bank must have been the debtor for this amount because it *received* it. And so on with all the other entries in the Cash Book. Though there are two sides to every transaction, up to the present we have taken note of only *one* side. Now, in the Ledger, we are about to supply these omissions. Take the Dr. side of the Cash Book first.

On 1st Jan., we received £500 from Mr. Keane, and we debited (debit, to put on the Dr. side of an account) the Cash Book with this amount. At the top of a page in the Ledger write "E. Keane, Capital Account." On the left side of the page put the abbreviation for debtor, "Dr."; and on the right side of the page the abbreviation for creditor, "Cr." As Mr. Keane *paid* the amount he is creditor, and so we credit (credit being to put on the Cr. side of an account) his account as follows: "Jan. 1st. By Cash, £500." To show where this amount has come *from*, put in the narrow column to the left of the cash column, the figure 3, which is the number of the page or folio of the Cash Book where the first entry appears. The narrow column is, therefore, called the *folio* column. In the same way, in the folio column of the Cash Book, and opposite to Mr Keane's name, put down the page of the Ledger to which the £500 has been posted. Thus, in a moment we can see in the Cash Book where the amount has been posted *to*, and in the Ledger where it has been posted *from*. The folios here used are the pages of this book, where the references will be found.

Now, we have taken note of both sides of this transaction; we have debited the Cash Book because it received, and we have credited Mr. Keane's account because he paid the amount. Do the same thing with the other items which appear on the Dr. side of the Cash Book in Exercise 1, opening an account for the Bank, and for each of the persons named, and crediting these accounts with the respective amounts. Notice that where we have allowed these persons *discount* we must give them credit for the amount of the discount, as well

PRIMER OF BOOK-KEEPING

as for the amount of the cash. For instance, on 9th Jan., E. Cleaver paid us £10 12s. in cash, and we allowed him a discount of 5s. 6d.; in posting this item into the Ledger we must write, "By Cash £10 12s.," and underneath this "By Discount 5s. 6d.," as otherwise the amount on the Cr. side of the Ledger would not equal the amount on the Dr. side of the Cash Book, and this would land us into a difficulty later on.

When all the entries on the Dr. side of the Cash Book have been posted in the Ledger, take those on the Cr. side, and open a separate account for H. Harper, C. Taylor, A. Armstrong, and T. Atkins. There is already an account opened for the Bank. Instead, however, of having a separate account for Rent and Wages, put both these items under the heading of "Profit and Loss," as in the specimen on page 20. On the Dr. side of each account put down the amount which appears opposite the person's name on the Cr. side of the Cash Book. If we think for a moment, we shall see that *entries which appear on the Dr. side of the Cash Book are posted to the Cr. side of the Ledger, while entries which appear on the Cr. side of the Cash Book are posted to the Dr. side of the Ledger.* This is, in fact, the rule, and in this way we take note of both sides of each transaction appearing in the Cash Book.

Notice, also, that when a person allows *us* discount we must debit him with the amount of the *discount* as well as the amount of the cash we pay. Thus, when we paid H. Harper on 9th Jan., £51 1s. 3d. in cash, he allowed us £2 13s. 9d. as discount, and when posting this item into the Ledger we must say, "To Cash £51 1s. 3d.," and underneath this, "To Discount £2 13s. 9d.," as is done in the specimen.

When all the accounts have been opened in the Ledger they should appear as follows—

EXERCISE 16

Dr.	E. KEANE, CAPITAL ACCOUNT				Cr.
			19.. Jan. 1	By Cash . . .	3 500 - -

Dr.		E. CLEAVER, BOLTON				Cr.	
				19..			
				Jan. 9	By Cash .	3	£ s. d.
				" 9	" Discount .	3	10 12 -
							5 6

Dr.		G. GRAY, OLDHAM				Cr.	
				19..			
				Jan. 18	By Cash .	3	£ s. d.
				" 18	" Discount .	3	17 16 10
							9 2

Dr.		BANK ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19..				19..			
Jan. 2	To Cash .	3	£ s. d.	Jan. 18	By Cash	3	£ s. d.
" 20	" " .	3	400 - -				60 - -
			10 - -				

Dr.		W. HOPE, STOCKPORT				Cr.	
				19..			
				Jan. 22	By Cash .	3	£ s. d.
							20 - -

Dr.		H. HARPER, MANCHESTER				Cr.	
19.							
Jan. 8	To Cash .	3	£ s. d.				
" 8	" Discount .	3	51 1 3				
			2 13 9				

Dr.		C. TAYLOR, ROCHDALE				Cr.	
19..							
Jan. 11	To Cash .	3	£ s. d.				
" "	" Discount .	3	28 10 -				
			1 10 -				

Dr.		A. ARMSTRONG, LEEDS				Cr.	
19..							
Jan. 18	To Cash .	3	£ s. d.				
" 18	" Discount .	3	37 12 6				
			1 19 6				

<i>Dr.</i>		T. ATKINS, MANCHESTER			<i>Cr.</i>	
19..			£	s.	d.	
Jan. 19	To Cash .	3	45	14	10	
" 19	" Discount .	3	2	8	2	

<i>Dr.</i>		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT			<i>Cr.</i>	
19..			£	s.	d.	
Jan. 30	To Cash (rent) .	3	5	-	-	
" 30	" " (wages)	3	9	15	6	

QUESTIONS

1. What is the Ledger?
2. To which side of the Ledger do you post entries which appear on the Dr. side of the Cash Book?
3. How would you enter in the Ledger discount which has been allowed to you?
4. What is the use of the folio column?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER V

From the following statements compile a Cash Book. open a Ledger, and post Cash Book items to it—

'EXERCISE 17

19..			£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	Cash in hand (<i>Cr.</i> Capital Account "By Cash")		200	-	-
" 2	Paid into Bank		160	-	-
" 5	Received from J. Watson		97	10	-
	And allowed him discount		2	10	-
" 8	Paid G. Baker		47	10	-
	And was allowed discount		2	10	-
" 12	Received from A. Finch		10	10	-
" 14	Paid into Bank		80	-	-
" 18	Paid G. Baker		19	10	-
	And was allowed discount			10	-
" 25	Received from J. Watson		15	7	2
	And allowed discount			7	10
" 30	Paid Wages (<i>Dr.</i> "Profit and Loss")		10	5	6

EXERCISE 18

19..			£	s.	d.
Feb.	1	Commenced business with cash	600	—	—
„	2	Paid into Bank	300	—	—
„	2	Bought Goods for cash (<i>Cr.</i> Cash, and <i>Dr.</i> Purchases Account in Ledger)	250	—	—
„	4	Sold Goods for cash (<i>Dr.</i> Cash; <i>Cr.</i> Sales)	200	—	—
„	12	Received from H. Hughes	40	—	—
„	18	Paid C. Turner	20	—	—
„	28	Paid Trade Expenses (<i>Dr.</i> "Profit and Loss")	4	4	—

EXERCISE 19

19..			£	s.	d.
Mar.	1	Cash in hand	5	15	6
„	2	Received from B. Bailey	45	—	—
„	4	Paid W. Johuson	25	10	—
„	8	Received from A. Youde	15	15	—
„	12	Paid F. Farmer	5	5	—
„	18	Received from A. Youde	2	10	—
„	25	Received from B. Bailey	15	—	—
„	30	Paid Wages	7	9	6

CHAPTER VI

POSTING THE PURCHASES BOOK

IN posting the Cash Book, we saw that the entries on the *Dr.* side were posted to the *Cr.* side of the Ledger, because the persons who paid us money were our *creditors* for the amounts they paid. In the same way, when persons *send us* goods, for which we have not paid at once, they are our *creditors* for the value of the goods they send. The goods we buy in this way (on credit) are entered, as we have seen, in the Purchases Book, and in posting the entries from the Purchases Book into the Ledger we enter the amounts on the *Cr.* side of the person's account from whom we bought the goods, because he *sent* the goods, and the *sender* is always the *creditor*. *The Purchases Book, then, is posted to the Cr. side of the Ledger.*

Now turn to the Purchases Book in Chapter III, and you will see that we have already opened accounts in the Ledger for the persons there named. On the *Cr.* side of each person's account enter the amount of each purchase, with the date, and, in the folio column, the page of the Purchases Book where the entry appears. Preface each entry with the words "By Purchases Book." Then, in the folio column of the Purchases Book, put down the page or folio of the Ledger to which the amount has been posted. When this has been done we shall have given each person *credit* for the value of the goods he sent us.

So far, however, we have no *debit* entry for these goods in the Ledger, and to supply this we open an account called the "Purchases Account." The total amount of the goods bought for the month is £183 15s., and because these goods were *received*, we *debit* the "Purchases Account" with this amount, in accordance with the rule that the *receiver* is always *debtor*. On the *Dr.* side of "Purchases Account." therefore, write "Jan. 31. To purchases, as Purchases Book, £183 15s."

Now we have a *debit* and a *credit* for each amount in the Purchases Book, and our Ledger should appear as follows—

Dr.		E. KEANE, CAPITAL ACCOUNT				Cr.	
				19.. Jan. 1	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 500 - -

Dr.		E. CLEAVER, BOLTON				Cr.	
				19.. Jan. 9	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 10 12 -
				" 9	" Discount .	3	3 6

Dr.		G. GRAY, OLDHAM				Cr.	
				19.. Jan. 18	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 17 16 10
				" 18	" Discount .	3	9 2

Dr.		BANK ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 2	To Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 400 - -	19.. Jan. 18	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 60 - -
" 20	" " . .	3	10 - -				

Dr.		W. HOPE, STOCKPORT				Cr.	
				19.. Jan. 22	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 20 - -

Dr.		H. HARPER, MANCHESTER				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 8	To Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 51 1 3	19.. Jan. 2	By Purchases Book . .	11	£ s. d. 53 15 -
" 8	" Discount .	3	2 13 9	" 24	" " " . .	11	12 5 -

Dr.		C. TAYLOR, ROCHDALE				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 11	To Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 28 10 -	19.. Jan. 4	By Purchases Book . .	11	£ s. d. 30 - -
" 11	" Discount .	3	1 10 -				

<i>Dr.</i>		A. ARMSTRONG, LEEDS				<i>Cr.</i>	
19..				£	s.	d.	
Jan. 18	To Cash .	3	37	12	6		
" 18	" Discount .	3	1	19	6		
19..							£ s. d.
Jan. 6	By Purchases Book .	11	39	12	-		

<i>Dr.</i>		T. ATKINS, MANCHESTER				<i>Cr.</i>	
19..				£	s.	d.	
Jan. 19	To Cash .	3	45	14	10		
" 19	" Discount .	3	2	8	2		
19..							£ s. d.
Jan. 12	By Purchases Book .	11	48	3	-		

<i>Dr.</i>		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT				<i>Cr.</i>	
19..				£	s.	d.	
Jan. 30	To Cash (rent) .	3	5	-	-		
" 30	" " (wages)	3	9	15	6		

<i>Dr.</i>		PURCHASES ACCOUNT				<i>Cr.</i>	
19..				£	s.	d.	
Jan. 31	To Purchases as Purchases Book .	11	183	15	-		

QUESTIONS

1. Where do you enter goods bought on credit?
2. To which side of the Ledger do you post the Purchases Book?
3. Why is this?
4. To which side of the Purchases Account do you transfer the total amount of goods bought?
5. Under what rule do you do this?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER VI

- ✓ Ex. 20. Post into the Ledger the Purchases Book you compiled from Exercise 9 in the Exercises on Chapter III, opening a Purchases Account, and debiting it with the total of goods bought. Also, of course, open accounts for each person named in the exercise.
- ✓ Ex. 21. Do the same with Exercise 10 in the same chapter.
- ✓ Ex. 22. Do the same with Exercise 11 in the same chapter.

CHAPTER VII

POSTING THE SALES BOOK

IN posting the Cash Book we transferred the amounts which appeared on the *Cr.* side to the *Dr.* side of the Ledger, because the persons to whom we paid the cash were our *debtors* for the amount they received. Exactly in the same way, when we send *goods*, for which we are not paid at once, the persons to whom the goods are sent are our debtors for the value of the goods. The goods sold in this way (on credit) are entered in the Sales Book, and in posting the entries from the Sales Book into the Ledger we enter the amounts on the *Dr.* side of the person's account to whom we sold the goods, because he *received* them, and the *receiver* is always *debtor*. *The Sales Book, therefore, is posted to the Dr. side of the Ledger.*

On referring to the Sales Book in Chapter IV, we shall find that we have already opened accounts in the Ledger for the persons there mentioned. Now, on the *Dr.* side of each person's account, enter the amount of each sale, with the date and folio of the Sales Book where the entry appears, and preceded in each case by the words, "To Sales Book." In the folio column of the Sales Book, put down the folio of the Ledger to which the amount has been transferred. When this is completed we shall have *debited* each buyer with the amount of his purchase.

The total amount of the goods *sold* for the month is £88 18s. 6d., and because these goods were *sent out*, we *credit* the "Sales Account" with this amount, under the rule that the *sender* is always *creditor*. On the *Cr.* side of "Sales Account," then, write "Jan. 31. By Sales, as Sales Book, £88 18s. 6d."

We have now a *debit* and a *credit* for each entry in the Sales Book, and when the posting is completed our Ledger will appear as follows—

Dr.		E. KEANE, CAPITAL ACCOUNT				Cr.	
				19.. Jan. 1	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 500 - -

Dr.		E. CLEAVER, BOLTON				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 9	To Sales Book .	14	£ s. d. 10 17 6	19.. Jan. 9	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 10 12 -
" 26	" " " .	14	19 - -	" 9	" Discount .	3	5 6

Dr.		G. GRAY, OLDHAM				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 10	To Sales Book .	14	£ s. d. 18 6 -	19.. Jan. 18	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 17 16 10
" 30	" " " .	14	9 5 -	" 18	" Discount .	3	9 2

Dr.		BANK ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 2	To Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 400 - -	19.. Jan. 18	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 60 - -
" 20	" " . .	3	10 - -				

Dr.		W. HOPE, STOCKPORT				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 13	To Sales Book .	14	£ s. d. 31 10 -	19.. Jan. 22	By Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 20 - -

Dr.		H. HARPER, MANCHESTER				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 8	To Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 51 1 3	19.. Jan. 2	By Purchases Book . .	11	£ s. d. 53 13 -
" 8	" Discount .	3	2 13 9	" 24	" " " .	11	12 5 -

Dr.		C. TAYLOR, ROCHDALE				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 11	To Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 28 10 -	19.. Jan. 4	By Purchases Book . .	11	£ s. d. 30 -
" 11	" Discount .	3	1 10 -				

Dr.		A. ARMSTRONG, LEEDS				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 18	To Cash . .	3	£ s. d. 37 12 6	19.. Jan. 6	By Purchases Book . .	11	£ s. d. 39 13 -
" 18	" Discount .	3	1 19 6				

POSTING THE SALES BOOK

27

Dr.		T. ATKINS, MANCHESTER						Cr.			
19..				£ s. d.		19..				£ s. d.	
Jan. 19	To Cash .	3	45	14	10	Jan. 12	By Purchases	48	3	-	
" 19	" Discount	3	2	8	2		Book .				

Dr.		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19..			£	s.	d.		
Jan. 30	To Cash (rent) .	3	5	-	-		
" 30	" " (wages)	3	9	15	6		

Dr.		PURCHASES ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19..			£	s.	d.		
Jan. 31	To Purchases as						
	Purchases						
	Book .	11	183	15	-		

Dr.		SALES ACCOUNT				Cr.	
				19..			£ s. d.
				Jan. 31	By Sales as Sales	14	88 18 6
					Book .		

QUESTIONS

1. To which side of the Ledger do you post the Sales Book? Why is this?
2. With what words do you precede each entry?
3. To which side of the Sales Account do you transfer the total amount of goods *sold*? Under what rule this is done?
4. What do you mean by *Debit*; and by *Credit*?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER VII

Ex. 23. Post into the Ledger the Sales Book you compiled from Exercise 13 in the Exercises on Chapter IV, opening a Sales Account, and crediting it with the total amount of goods sold for the month. Open accounts, also, for each of the persons mentioned in the Sales Book.

Ex. 24. Do the same with Exercise 14 in the same chapter.

CHAPTER VIII

DOUBLE ENTRY

THE TRIAL BALANCE

WITH one exception, we have now a *debit* and a *credit* in the Ledger for each item which appears in the Cash Book, Purchases Book, and Sales Book, counting the Cash Book, of course, as part of the Ledger for all the items concerning cash.

The one exception is the Discount allowed *by* us and *to* us. This exception we will fill in now.

On referring to our Cash Book, we find that we have allowed to others discounts amounting to 14s. 8d. This we may regard as a *loss*, since it has reduced our profits by this amount, and the item is, therefore, entered in that account which represents our losses and gains, namely the "Profit and Loss Account." This account is *debited* with our *losses*, and so in the "Profit and Loss Account," on the Dr. side, enter "Jan. 31. To Discounts, as per Cash Book, 14s. 8d." The Cr. side of the Cash Book shows that discounts amounting to £8 11s. 5d. have been allowed *to* us. This we look upon as a *gain*, and accordingly we enter the amount on the Cr. side of the "Profit and Loss Account," because we *credit* this account with our *profits*. It will be seen, therefore, that discounts are transferred to the *same* side of the "Profit and Loss Account" as that on which they appear in the Cash Book. The folio of the Cash Book appears in the Profit and Loss Account against the item "Discounts" as usual, but when we show the corresponding page number of the Profit and Loss in the Cash Book, instead of putting the number 29 in the narrow column as before, where it might apply to either the total of the "Discount" or that of "Cash" column, we show it immediately underneath the Discount total as shown on page 5.

The "Profit and Loss Account" will appear as shown on page 29.

Dr.		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT						Cr.		
19..			£	s.	d.	19..		£	s.	d.
Jan. 30	To Cash (rent)	3	5	-	-	Jan. 31	By Discounts as			
" 30	" " (wages)	3	9	15	6		per Cash Book	5	8	11
" 31	" Discounts as									
	per Cash Book	5		14	8					

If we think now for a minute, we shall see that we have *two entries* in the Ledger for every transaction we have had in our business; we have a *debit* and a *credit* for each entry; in other words, we have kept our books by **Double Entry**. Let us review the facts, and we shall find this is so.

When we received money, we *debited* the Cash Book with the amount, and *credited* the payer's account in the Ledger.

When we paid money, we *credited* the Cash Book with the amount, and *debited* the receiver's account in the Ledger.

When discount was allowed *to* us by others, we *debited* their accounts with the amount, and we afterwards *credited* the "Profit and Loss Account" with the total amount thus allowed. When discount was allowed *by* us to others, we *credited* their accounts with the amount, and we afterwards *debited* the "Profit and Loss Account" with the total amount thus allowed.

When we *bought* goods, the particulars were entered in the Purchases Book. At the end of the month, we *debited* "Purchases Account" with the total amount of goods received; while we *credited* each sender's account in the Ledger.

When we *sold* goods, we entered the particulars in the Sales Book, and at the end of the month we *credited* the "Sales Account" with the total amount of goods sold; while we *debited* each buyer's account in the Ledger.

The great advantage of the Double Entry is that it tends to prevent mistakes by *testing the accuracy of the posting*. It has other advantages as well; for instance, it enables a merchant to keep separate accounts for the various branches of his business, and to ascertain the profits or losses resulting therefrom; it shows, at once, the details of his trading, and enables him to compare the state of his business, at any

time, with the corresponding period in any previous year, and so helps to guide his actions for the future.

Let us now test the accuracy of our posting. If every *debit* has a corresponding *credit*, it follows that the total of the debits should equal the total of the credits. To ascertain if this is so, we make out what is called a **Trial Balance**. This is done as follows—

Rule a sheet of paper with double cash columns (or a page of the Cash Book will answer the purpose), and write out a list of the accounts which appear in the Ledger. Find the total amount on the Dr. side of each account, and put it down in the *inner* column, which is called the Dr. column. Do the same with the Cr. side, putting the amount in the *outer* column, which is called the Cr. column. Where it is found that both sides of an account are the same, it is useless putting the amount in the Trial Balance, as, of course, it would not affect the result either way. Proceed thus until you have taken in all the accounts in the Ledger. There will still remain one other account to be included, and that is the one in the Cash Book. Take the total of the Dr. side of the Cash Book and insert it in the inner column, and then put the total of the Cr. side in the outer column. Add up both columns of the Trial Balance, which should then show an equal amount in each column. When the Trial Balance is completed, compare it with that given below.

TRIAL BALANCE		Dr.			Cr.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
E. Keane (Capital Account)	.				500	—	—
E. Cleaver	. . . .	29	17	6	10	17	6
G. Gray	. . . .	27	11	—	18	6	—
Bank	. . . .	410	—	—	60	—	—
W. Hope	. . . .	31	10	—	20	—	—
H. Harper	. . . .	53	15	—	66	—	—
Profit and Loss Account	. . . .	15	10	2	8	11	5
Purchases Account	. . . .	183	15	—			
Sales Account.	. . . .				88	18	6
Cash Book	. . . .	608	8	10	587	14	1
		£1360	7	6	£1360	7	6

This method is shown you so that the *principle* of the Double Entry can easily be seen; but in actual business practice the "Totals" method, as it is called, of making a Trial Balance is not often used, a shorter method being preferred. This shorter method is called the "Balances" method, and consists in finding the difference between the two sides of the account, and then in the Trial Balance placing that difference in the column, Dr. or Cr., which represents the larger side. For instance, in E. Keane's Capital Account the credit side is obviously the larger side because it has £500 entered in it, and nothing on the debit. Therefore, we place £500 in the Cr. column of the Trial Balance against E. Keane's name. In E. Cleaver's Account we can see that the difference between the two sides is £19, and the debit side has a greater amount than the credit, therefore we place the amount, £19, in the debit column, and so on with the rest of the accounts. When the differences are all found and entered, the two columns should be added up, and then, if your arithmetic is correct and the entries correctly made, the two totals should agree. The following shows how the previous example would appear when made according to the "Balances" method.

TRIAL BALANCE	Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
E. Keane (Capital Account)				500	-	-
E. Cleaver .	19	-	-			
G. Gray .	9	5	-			
Bank .	350	-	-			
W. Hope .	11	10	-			
H. Harper .				12	5	-
Profit and Loss Account	6	18	9			
Purchases Account	183	15	-			
Sales Account .				88	18	6
Cash Book .	20	14	9			
	£601	3	6			

QUESTIONS

1. To what account in the Ledger do you transfer the total amounts of cash received and paid?

2. To what account do you transfer the total amount of discount allowed by you, or to you?
3. What is Double Entry? What is its great advantage?
4. How do you prove the accuracy of the posting?

EXERCISE ON CHAPTER VIII

EXERCISE 25

From the following particulars compile Cash Book, Purchases Book, Sales Book, and Ledger. Post the first three books into the Ledger, and draw out a Trial Balance.

		£	s.	d.
19.				
Jan.	Commenced business with cash	1000	-	-
	Paid into Bank	800	-	-
	Bought of W. Hall, Cloth £100, Velvet £50 10s.	150	10	-
	Sold to C. Bate, Cloth £40 5s. 6d., Velvet £10 14s. 6d.	51	-	-
	Paid W. Hall £142 19s. 6d. Was allowed discount £7 10s. 6d.	150	10	-
13	Received from C. Bate £49 14s. 6d. Discount allowed £1 5s. 6d.	51	-	-
14	Bought Goods for Cash (Cr. Cash; Dr. Purchases Account)	50	-	-
16	Sold Goods for cash (Dr. Cash; Cr. Sales Account)	45	-	-
18	Sold to C. Bate, Cloth £10 10s. 6d., Velvet £20	30	10	6
20	Bought of W. Hall, Cloth £150, Velvet £30	180	-	-
24	Sold to T. Keate, Cloth £5 10s. 6d., Velvet £3.	8	10	6
28	Bought of G. Moore, Prints £70	70	-	-
	Received from C. Bate	20	-	-
	Paid W. Hall	80	-	-
30	Paid Trade Expenses	15	18	6

CHAPTER IX

BALANCING THE LEDGER

WE have now posted everything into the Ledger, and it only remains for us to find out whether we have lost or gained on our month's transactions. This is done by balancing the Ledger.

The student will remember that in balancing the Cash Book (Chapter II) the method was to find the *difference* between the two sides, and place it on the lesser side, so as to make both sides equal, and that the *difference* was called the *balance*. We balance the Ledger in the same way. Observe this one rule, however; always leave the Capital Account till the *last*, and the Profit and Loss Account till the *last but one*. The reason of this will appear as we go on.

Begin, then, by balancing the accounts of E. Cleaver, G. Gray, Bank, W. Hope, H. Harper, C. Taylor, A. Armstrong, and T. Atkins.

Before balancing the accounts for goods let us consider them a moment. We have bought goods to the amount of £183 15s.; we have sold goods amounting to £88 18s. 6d. Now, it is on the sale of goods that we make a profit or suffer a loss. But the difference between the two amounts just named will not represent our profit or loss. Why? Because we have a considerable quantity of goods still *unsold*, and which must be taken into account. Let us take an example. I buy four watches for £10. Three of them I sell at £3 each, and receive therefore, £9. But I have still *one* watch unsold, which is worth (at *cost* price) £2 10s. It is clear that before I can say whether I have gained or lost on my watches, I must take into consideration the watch I have still left. If I put this into the form of an account it would appear as on the following page.

So it is with our accounts for goods. Before we can *balance*

Dr.	WATCHES ACCOUNT			Cr.			
To Cash (Cost of four Watches)	£	s.	d.	By Cash (for three Watches sold)	£	s.	d.
„ Balance (Profit) .	10	-	-	„ Watch unsold (Cost Price)	9	-	-
	1	10	-		2	10	-
	£11 10 -				£11 10 -		

we must find the worth of the goods we have still *unsold*. In actual business this is done by stock-taking; that is, finding the quantity of goods unsold, and calculating their value at *cost* price, or at the market price of the day. In our case, we will suppose the goods remaining unsold to be worth £109 13s., and this amount we put on the Cr. side of a Trading Account. The balances of our Purchases and Sales Accounts are transferred to this account. The debit entry for stock is in a new account headed Stock Account. Now we find the difference between the two sides of the account to be £14 16s. 6d., and this represents our *gross* profit on the goods sold during the month. This amount is transferred to the account which represents our net profits or losses, viz. the Profit and Loss Account, and as the balance came out on the Dr. side of Trading Account it is carried to the Cr. side of Profit and Loss Account, because balances always *cross over*.

In the Trading Account, therefore, we write on the Dr. side "Jan. 31 To Balance transferred to Profit and Loss, £14 16s. 6d."; and in the Profit and Loss Account we write, "Jan. 31. By transfer from Trading Account, £14 16s. 6d." The Trading Account may now be ruled off, as in the specimen given on page 37.

Now we come to the balancing of the Profit and Loss Account, which is done by finding the difference between the two sides, and transferring it to the Capital Account. This difference represents the *net* profit on the month's working. In other words, to make the profit of £14 16s. 6d. on the goods, it *cost* us £14 15s. 6d. in *expenses*, so that our profit on goods is reduced by this amount. Further, we have allowed to *others* discounts amounting to 14s. 8d., which, as we have

previously pointed out, may be regarded as a *loss*. Against this, however, we may set down as a *gain* the £8 11s. 5d. which has been allowed to us in discounts. Our net profit, therefore, is £7 17s. 9d., which is the balance of Profit and Loss Account, and as this amount increases the CAPITAL which Mr. Keane first put into the business, it is transferred to Mr. Keane's Capital Account, as shown in the example.

Lastly, we come to the Capital Account itself, which is balanced by finding the difference between the two sides, and carrying that difference *down* as the first entry for February.

When all the accounts have been balanced, the Ledger will appear as follows.

Dr.		E. KEANE, CAPITAL ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 31	To Balance	c/d	£ 507 17 9	19.. Jan. 1	By Cash	3	£ 500 - -
				" 31	" Transfer from Profit and Loss (Net gain)	37	7 17 9
			£507 17 9				£507 17 9
				Feb. 1	By Balance.	b/d	507 17 9

Dr.		E. CLEAVER, BOLTON				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 3	To Sales Book	14	£ 10 17 6	19.. Jan. 9	By Cash	3	£ 10 12 -
" 26	" " "	14	19 - -	" 9	" Discount	3	5 6
				" 31	" Balance	c/d	19 - -
			£29 17 6				£29 17 6
Feb. 1	To Balance	b/d	19 - -				

Dr.		G. GRAY, OLDHAM				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 10	To Sales Book	14	£ 18 6 -	19.. Jan. 18	By Cash	3	£ 17 16 10
" 30	" " "	14	9 5 -	Jan. 18	" Discount	3	9 2
				" 31	" Balance	c/d	9 5 -
			£27 11 -				£27 11 -
Feb. 1	To Balance	b/d	9 5 -				

Dr.			BANK ACCOUNT				Cr.			
19..			£	s.	d.	19..		£	s.	d.
Jan. 2	To Cash . . .	3	400	-	-	Jan. 18	By Cash . . .	3	60	-
" 20	" " . . .	3	10	-	-	" 31	" Balance . . .	c/d	350	-
			<hr/>						<hr/>	
			£410	-	-				£410	-
			<hr/>						<hr/>	
Feb. 1	To Balance . . .	b/d	350	-	-					

Dr.		W. HOPE, STOCKPORT				Cr.				
19..			£	s.	d.	19..	£	s.	d.	
Jan. 13	To Sales Book . .	14	31	10	-	Jan. 22	By Cash . .	3	20	-
						" 31	" Balance . .	c/d	11	10
			<hr/>						<hr/>	
			£31	10	-				£31	10
			<hr/>						<hr/>	
Feb. 1	To Balance . .	b/d	11	10	-					

• Dr.		H. HARPER, MANCHESTER					Cr.			
19..			£	s.	d.	19..		£	s.	d.
Jan. 8	To Cash . .	3	51	1	3	Jan. 2	By Purchases			
" 8	" Discount . .	3	2	13	9		Book . .	11	53	15
" 31	" Balance . .	c/d	12	5	-	" 24	" " "	11	12	5
			£66	-	-				£66	-
						Feb. 1	By Balance . .	b/d	12	5

Dr.			C. TAYLOR, ROCHDALE			Cr.				
19..			£	s.	d.	19..		£	s.	d.
Jan. 11	To Cash	3	28	10	-	Jan. 4	By Purchases			
" 11	" Discount	3	1	10	-		Book	11	30	-
			£30	-	-				£30	-

Dr.		A. ARMSTRONG, LEEDS				Cr.				
19..			£	s.	d.	19..	£	s.	d.	
Jan. 18	To Cash . . .	3	37	12	6	Jan. 6	By Purchases			
" 18	" Discount . . .	3	1	19	6	Book . . .	11	39	12	-
			£39	12	-			£39	12	-

Dr		T. ATKINS, MANCHESTER					Cr.				
19 Jan. 19	To Cash .	3	£	s.	d.	19 . Jan. 12	By Purchases Book	11	£	s.	d.
" 19	" Discount	3		45	14 10					48	3 -
				2	8 2						

<i>Dr.</i>		STOCK				<i>Cr.</i>	
19 Feb. 1	To Balance .		£	s. d.			
				109 13 -			

Dr.		TRADING ACCOUNT				Cr.			
19 Jan 31	To Purchases as per Purchases Book	11	£	s d	19 Jan 31	By Sales, as per Sales Book	14	£	s d
" 31	" Balance, transferred to Profit and Loss	37			" 31	" Stock on hand			

Dr.		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT				Cr.				
19			£	s	d.	19..		£	s	d.
Jan. 30	To Cash (Rent)	3		5		Jan. 31	By Discounts as			
" 30	" Cash (Wages)	3		9	15	" 31	per Cash Book	5	8	11
" 31	" Discounts						" Gross Profit			3
	as per Cash						from Trading			
	Book	5		14	8		Account	30	14	16
" 31	" Transfer to									
	Capital Ac-									
	count (net									
	gain)	35		7	17					
					9					
				£23	7	11				

QUESTIONS

1. How do you balance a person's account?
2. Which are the last accounts to be balanced?
3. What must you do before balancing the Trading Account?
4. How is the stock on hand ascertained in business?
5. Where do you transfer the balance of Trading Account?
6. Where do you transfer the balance of Profit and Loss Account?

EXERCISE ON CHAPTER IX

EXERCISE 26

From the following statement compile Cash Book, Purchases Book, Sales Book, and Ledger. Post the first three books into the Ledger, draw out a Trial Balance, and Profit and Loss Account. Value Goods on hand on 30th Jan., at £495 10s. 6d.

19..			£	s.	d.
Jan.	1	W. Beaty commenced business with cash . . .	700	—	—
"	2	Paid into Bank	600	—	—
"	4	Bought of Rayner & Co. Iron £350, Steel £180 . . .	530	—	—
"	6	Sold to Barker & Co. Iron £75, Steel £62 10s. . .	137	10	—
"	8	Sold to K. Bentley Iron £38, Steel £13 . . .	51	—	—
"	11	Received from Barker & Co.	75	—	—
"	12	Drew from Bank	400	—	—
"	13	Paid Rayner & Co. £503 10s. Was allowed discount £26 10s.	530	—	—
"	14	Bought of Rayner & Co. Steel £100, Iron £70 . . .	170	—	—
"	19	Received from K. Bentley £49 14s. 6d. Allowed him discount £1 5s. 6d.	51	—	—
"	21	Sold to Barker & Co. Steel £20, Iron £10 . . .	30	—	—
"	24	Bought of Mersey Iron Co. Iron £75 . . .	75	—	—
"	26	Sold to K. Bentley, Iron £50, Steel £5 . . .	55	—	—
"	27	Received cash for Ready Money Sales . . .	25	10	6
"	28	Paid into Bank	100	—	—
"	30	Paid Trade Expenses	15	7	6

CHAPTER X

THE BALANCE SHEET

WE have now completed our record of the month's transactions, posted and balanced the Ledger, and we can, therefore, duly present the result in the form of a **Balance Sheet**, which is a *brief summary, showing the balances of accounts, and whether we are solvent or insolvent.*

In this statement are presented the balances of all accounts owing *by us*, which are called our *Liabilities*; it contains, also, the balances of all accounts owing *to us*, and of property of any kind *belonging to us*, which are called our *Assets*. When our Assets exceed our Liabilities, we are said to be *Solvent*, able to pay our debts; when our Liabilities exceed our Assets, we are considered to be *Insolvent*, unable to pay our debts.

In the Balance Sheet the left-hand side is headed *Liabilities*, and the right-hand side *Assets*. If we remember that Liabilities are debts owing *by us*, and that Assets are debts owing *to us*, we shall have no difficulty in going through the Ledger, and placing the balances on their proper side in the Balance Sheet. When this has been done the Balance Sheet will appear as follows—

BALANCE SHEET OF E. KEANE, 31ST JANUARY, 19..

LIABILITIES	£	s.	d.	ASSETS	£	s.	d.
H. Harper	12	5	—	Cash in hand	20	14	9
Balance (Capital)	507	17	9	E. Cleaver	19	—	—
				G. Gray	9	5	—
				Bank	350	—	—
				W. Hope	11	10	—
				Goods (Stock on hand)	109	13	—
	£520	2	9		£520	2	9

If we compare the balance, as shown by the Balance Sheet, with the balance of the Capital Account, we shall find that.

they are exactly the same, as they ought to be, because our Capital is what we are *worth* after deducting our Liabilities from our Assets; in other words, it is the *excess* of our Assets over our Liabilities.

We have now completed our work for the month. We have tested our accuracy by the Trial Balance, balancing the Ledger, and by the Balance Sheet; and we have the satisfaction of pronouncing it *correct*.

QUESTIONS

1. What is a Balance Sheet?
2. What do you mean by Solvent? What by Insolvent?
3. What are Liabilities? What are Assets?
4. On which side of the Balance Sheet do you enter Liabilities?
5. What does the balance of the Balance Sheet represent?
6. What do you mean by "Capital"?

It may be convenient to have the set of transactions which we have worked through, in a complete form, and it is accordingly given here—

			£	s.	d.
19..					
Jan.	1	E. Keane commenced business with cash	500	—	—
"	2	Paid into Bank	400	—	—
"	2	Bought of H. Harper, Manchester, 20 yds. Black Cloth @ 35/-; 20 yds. Brown Cloth @ 18/9	53	15	—
"	3	Sold to F. Cleaver, Bolton, 4 yds. Black Cloth @ 42/6; 2 yds. Brown cloth @ 23/9	10	17	6
"	4	Bought of C. Taylor, Rochdale, 5 pairs Blankets @ 120/-	30	—	—
"	6	Bought of A. Armstrong, Leeds, 1 doz. Shawls @ 45/- each; 1 doz. ditto @ 21/-	39	12	—
"	8	Paid H. Harper, Cash £51 1s. 3d.; and was allowed discount £2 13s. 9d.	53	15	—
"	9	Received from E. Cleaver, Cash £10 12s.; allowe him discount 5/6	10	17	6

		£	s.	d.
19..				
Jan. 10	Sold to G. Gray, Oldham, 4 pairs Blankets @ 72/6; 3 Shawls @ 25/4 each	18	6	-
" 11	Paid C. Taylor, Cash £28 10s.; was allowed discount £1 10s. .	30	-	-
" 12	Bought of T. Atkins, Manchester, 10 yds. Sheeting @ 25/-; 15 yds. Sheeting @ 37/6; Trimmings for £7 10s. 6d. .	48	3	-
" 13	Sold to W. Hope, Stockport, 3 pairs Blankets @ 60/-; 4 Shawls @ 52/6; 6 yds. Black Cloth @ 40/-	31	10	-
" 18	Received from G. Gray, Cash £17 16s. 10d.; allowed him discount 9/2	18	6	-
" 18	Paid A. Armstrong, Cash £37 12s. 6d.; was allowed discount £1 19s. 6d.	39	12	-
" 18	Drew from Bank	60	-	-
" 19	Paid T. Atkins, Cash £45 14s. 10d.; was allowed discount £2 8s. 2d.	48	3	-
" 20	Paid into Bank	10	-	-
" 22	Received from W. Hope	20	-	-
" 24	Bought of H. Harper, 10 yds. Black Cloth @ 24/6	12	5	-
" 26	Sold to E. Cleaver, 5 yds. Black Cloth @ 42/6; 3 yds. Velvet @ 47/6; Trimmings £1 5s.	19	-	-
" 30	Sold to G. Gray, 2 yds Black Cloth @ 40/-; 2 Shawls @ 52/6	9	5	-
" 30	Paid Rent	5	-	-
" 30	Paid Wages	9	15	6
" 30	Stock of Goods unsold valued at £109 13s.			

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER X

Ex. 27. Make out Balance Sheet for Exercise 26 in Chapter IX.

Ex. 28. Make out Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for Exercise 25 in Chapter VIII. Take the value of the stock as being £350.

CHAPTER XI

REVISION

BEFORE proceeding with the next stage of our study, let us review briefly what we have already learned about the subject.

We have seen that the *receiver* is always considered to be the *debtor*, while the *sender* or *payer* is always looked upon as the *creditor*; that there cannot be a debtor without a creditor, since a receiver implies also a giver; and that, therefore, every transaction has a double effect, namely, that every *debit* has a corresponding *credit*, the recording of which, in the Ledger, constitutes the *Double Entry* System of Book-keeping, as distinguished from *Single Entry*, where each transaction is recorded *once* only in the Ledger.

We have learned, too, that the Cash Book is the Cash Account bound up separately and that it contains the record of all our receipts and payments of cash, together with the amount of discount allowed by us to other persons or by them to us; that the Dr. side of the Cash Book is posted to the Cr. side of the Ledger, and the Cr. side of the Cash Book to the Dr. side of the Ledger; while the total amount of discount allowed to us, or by us, is transferred to the Profit and Loss Account, also in the Ledger.

We have seen, also, that our purchases on credit are recorded in the Purchases Book, and that the entries in this book are posted to the Cr. side of the Ledger, because the *senders* of the goods are our *creditors* for the value of the goods sent; and that, at the end of each month, the total of goods *received* is posted to the Dr. side of the Trading Account in the Ledger, because the receiver is debtor, and the Trading Account has received the goods during the month.

On the other hand, we have learned to record our *Sales* on credit in the Sales Book, and have seen that this book is

REVISION

posted to the *Dr.* side of the Ledger, because the persons who *received* the goods are our *debtors* for the value of the goods they received from us. Then we saw that, at the end of the month, the total amount of goods *sold* was transferred to the *Cr.* side of the Trading Account in the Ledger, because the sender is creditor, and the Trading Account *sent out* the goods during the month.

Then, to test the accuracy of our posting, we learned how to make out a Trial Balance; to see whether the total of the *Dr.* entries in the Ledger equalled the total of the *Cr.* entries, as should be the case if every *debit* has a corresponding *credit*. The Trial Balance completed, we saw how to balance our accounts in the Ledger, by finding the difference between the two sides of each account. But, with regard to the Trading Account, *before* balancing, we found it was necessary to put on the *Cr.* side our stock of goods *unsold*, since otherwise we could not say whether we had made a profit or sustained a loss. The balance of the Trading Account we transferred to the *opposite* side of Profit and Loss Account, because the balance represented always a gain or a loss. The difference between the two sides of the Profit and Loss Account was our *net* gain or loss, and this we transferred to the *opposite* side of Capital Account, because it either increased or decreased the amount of capital invested in the business.

Finally, we saw that the Balance Sheet was a brief statement of our affairs, showing our Assets and Liabilities, and that the *excess* of the amount of our Assets over what we owe to others constituted our *capital*, or what we were *worth*, and that, therefore, this amount should be the same as the balance of the Capital Account.

Our study, so far, has probably shown us the importance of method in the keeping of accounts, if our book-keeping is to fulfill its object and provide us with a ready means of ascertaining, at any time, the exact state of our business affairs. It has shown us, also, that all the entries are made on the principle that the receiving account is always debtor to the *sending* account.

Now we may go farther, and we shall find that the principles we have already learned will help us very much in our future study.

QUESTIONS

1. Who is always considered as the Dr.?
2. What is Double Entry?
3. To which side of the Ledger do you post entries on the Dr. side of the Cash Book?
4. Where do you transfer the Discount entered in the Cash Book?
5. What is the Purchases Book, and to which side of the Ledger is it posted?
6. Explain the use of the Sales Book, and how it is posted to the Ledger.
7. What is a Trial Balance? A Balance Sheet?
8. Where do you transfer the balance of Profit and Loss? Why?

EXERCISE 29

Enter the following transactions, using Cash Book, Purchases Book, and Sales Book. Post to Ledger Accounts; make Trial Balance, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet.

19..			£	s.	d.
Sept. 1	A. Graham commenced business with Cash	.	750	-	-
" 3	Purchased Goods from A. Peters	.	250	-	-
" 4	" " for Cash	.	27	13	4
" 5	Sold Goods for Cash	.	25	-	-
" 8	" " to W. Trainer	.	50	-	-
" 9	" " to R. Roberts	.	27	3	4
" 11	Purchased Goods from H. Morton	.	100	-	-
" 12	Paid A. Peters, Cash	.	150	-	-
" 15	Received Cash from W. Trainer	.	30	-	-
" 18	" " " R. Roberts	.	17	3	4
" 19	Bought Goods from A. Peters	.	50	-	-
" 23	Sold Goods to W. Trainer for Cash	.	125	-	-
" 25	Sent Cash to A. Peters	.	100	-	-
" 26	Paid Wages	.	37	8	6
" 30	Remitted Cash to H. Morton	.	50	-	-
	Goods on hand valued at £200 10s.				

CHAPTER XII

CASH BOOK WITH BANK COLUMN

WE saw on page 2 that a Bank was a place where a business man could put his spare cash and be sure that it was in safe keeping. If the amount was very large in proportion to his business, part might be left with the banker for a definite period, say, six months, the customer promising not to disturb the money during that time. The banker in return for the use of this money would allow the customer interest, that is the banker would pay an extra amount of money. Such a bank account would be called a "Deposit Account." The rest of the money would be put into the bank on the understanding that it could be added to or taken out when required. The bank account under this arrangement would be called a "Current Account." When a trader wishes to put money into his Current Account at a bank he fills in a slip of paper called a "Paying in Slip," and when he wishes to take money out he makes out or "draws" a cheque. A **Cheque** is an order upon a particular banker to pay a certain specified sum of money to a person named, or to bearer.

Cheques are made payable to *bearer* or *to order*; and they are either *open* or *crossed* cheques. When drawn payable to *bearer*, the banker will pay the amount of the cheque to any person who presents it for payment. When drawn payable to *order*, the person to whom it is made payable must sign his name on the back of the cheque before the amount stated will be paid. Such a signing is called *endorsing*. A *crossed* cheque has two parallel lines drawn across its face, with the words "& Co." between. Such a cheque cannot be cashed; that is to say, the banker will not pay *money* for it, but he will give the person paying it into the bank *credit* for the amount stated on the cheque. A cheque which is not crossed is called an *open* cheque.

The greater number of the payments in actual business are made by means of cheques. To save trouble in entering these, most book-keepers have a special column ruled on each side of the Cash Book, and the cheques received or paid are entered in these columns, in the same way as the discount allowed to or by them is entered in the discount column.

The additional column for the Bank is placed next to the cash column on each side of the Cash Book. The columns are headed respectively Discount, Office Cash, and Bank.

The *Dr.* side of the Cash Book, we may remind the student, is the *received* side; so that when either Cash or the Bank *receives* an amount, it is entered on the *Dr.* side of the Cash Book, in the Cash or Bank column, according to the account which receives the amount. On the other hand, the *Cr.* side of the Cash Book is the *paid* side; so that when either Cash or the Bank *pays* an amount, it is entered on the *Cr.* side, in the column for Office Cash or Bank, as the case may be.

When, therefore, we *receive* payment of an account, either in cash or by cheque, the amount is entered in the Cash or Bank column on the *Dr.* side, and the discount allowed by us, if any, is entered in the Discount column on the *same* side. When we *pay* an account in *cash*, it is entered in the Cash column on the *Cr.* side, and the discount allowed to us, if any, is entered in the Discount column on the *same* side. And when we *pay* an account by *cheque*, the amount is entered in the Bank column on the *Cr.* side, because it is, in reality, a payment by the Bank. This will easily be understood if we consider that the person to whom we pay the cheque will take it, or send it, to the Bank, and will then receive payment of the amount stated.

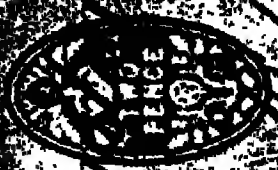
When we ourselves withdraw money from the Bank, however, it is, at the *same* time, both a *receipt* and a *payment*. It is a receipt by us, and it is a payment by the Bank; so that it requires an entry on *each* side of the Cash Book, namely, in the *Cash* column on the *Dr.* side, because the Cash *receives* it, and in the *Bank* column on the *Cr.* side, because the *Bank* *pays* it.

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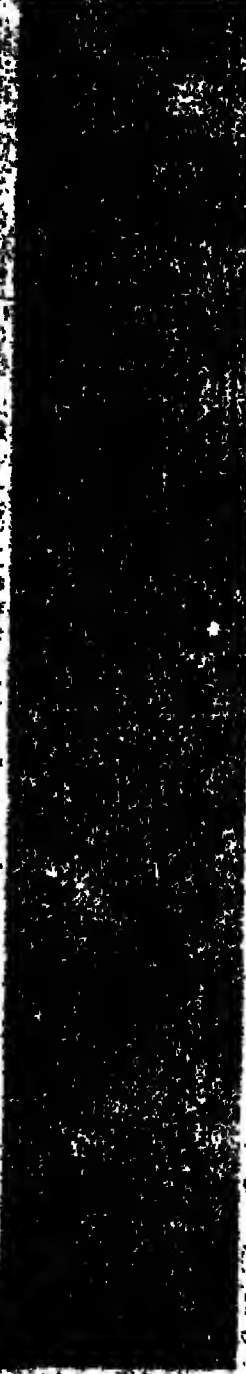
London yet 1/10

National Provincial Bank Ltd

185, ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C. 1



John ...



HEAD OFFICE, 185, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 1

• • AN ORDER CHEQUE

A RECEIPT

Manchester,

9th Jan., 19..

£10 : 12 : 0

Received from Mr. Ernest Cleaver, Bolton,
the sum of Ten pounds twelve shillings,
in payment of account rendered.

2d.

Edward Keane.

STAMP

In the same way, when we pay money into the Bank, it is, at once, both a *payment* and a *receipt*. It is a payment by us and it is a receipt by the Bank; so that it requires *two* entries in the Cash Book, one in the Cash column on the *Cr.* side, because the Cash *pays* it, and another in the Bank column on the *Dr.* side, because the Bank *receives* it.

It is possible by using a Bank column in the Cash Book, to dispense with a Bank Account in the Ledger.

Such a Cash Book as we have just described is posted into the Ledger in the same way as the Cash Book we used in the first few chapters of this book; that is to say, the individual items in both the Cash and Bank columns on the debit side are posted to the credit side of the accounts in the Ledger and at the end of the month the total of the discount allowed by us, which will be the total of the Discount column on the *Dr.* side, is transferred to the *Dr.* side of Discount Account in the Ledger, or *direct* to Profit and Loss. On the other hand, the individual items on the credit side, in both columns, are posted to the debit side of the accounts in the Ledger and the total of the discount allowed to us, which will be the total of the Discount column on the *Cr.* side, is carried to the *Cr.* side of Discount Account in the Ledger, or *direct* to Profit and Loss. Thus it will be seen that when a cheque is *received*, we *debit* the Bank, and *credit* the *sender* of the cheque; when a cheque is *paid* away, we *debit* the *receiver* of the cheque, and *credit* the Bank. In other words, we act on the principle we have followed all along of debiting the receiving account and crediting the sending account.

Suppose the Cash and Bank transactions for a month to be as follows—

19..			£	s.	d.
Jan.	1	Cash in hand	70	10	—
„	1	Cash in Bank	3500	—	—
„	2	Paid A. Beale by Cash	47	10	—
		And was allowed discount	2	10	—
„	3	Paid Smith & Co. by cheque	500	—	—
„	5	Received cheque from S. Gordon	19	—	—
		And allowed him discount	1	—	—
„	8	Received Cash for Goods sold	45	15	6

			£	s.	d.
Jan.	10	Paid into Bank	60	-	-
"	15	Drew cheque for Office Cash	25	-	-
"	18	Paid Water Rate by cheque	18	10	-
"	22	Bought Goods and paid for same by Cash	15	16	6
"	28	Sold Goods and received cheque for same	95	10	-
"	29	Sent cheque to H. Simpson	62	-	-
"	31	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque	21	17	6

The Cash Book entered up as explained, would appear as shown.

Dr. CASH					
Date	Receipts	L.F.	Discount	Office Cash	Bank
19..			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1	To Balance	b/d		70 10 -	3500 - -
" 5	" S. Gordon		1 - -		19 - -
" 8	" Sales			43 15 6	
" 10	" Cash				60 - -
" 15	" Bank			25 - -	
" 28	" Sales				95 10 -
			£1 - -	141 5 6	3674 10 -
Feb. 1	To Balance	b/d		17 19 -	3047 2 6

CONTRA Gr.					
Date	Payments	L.F.	Discount	Office Cash	Bank
19..			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1	By A. Beale		2 10 -	47 10 -	500 - -
" 3	" Smith & Co.			60 - -	25 - -
" 10	" Bank				18 10 -
" 15	" Office Cash				
" 18	" P. & L. (Water Rate)			15 16 6	62 - -
" 22	" Purchases				
" 29	" H. Simpson				21 17 6
" 31	" P. & L. (Trade Expenses)				3047 2 6
" 31	" Balance	c/d		17 19 -	
			£2 10 -	141 5 6	3674 10 -

Note.—The *balances in hand* at the beginning of the month are not posted as receipts for the month. They cannot, of

course, be reckoned as such, since they are the balances from *preceding* months, and to include them again would be to debit the Cash and Bank *twice* with the same amount.

It is an unfortunate fact that sometimes after a cheque has been paid into the Bank it is returned to us marked R/D (refer to drawer) or N/F (no funds). This means that our customer cannot pay or "*honour*" his cheque, which is thus said to be "*dishonoured*." Since the Bank have returned the cheque, we must make an entry in our Cash Book *crediting* the Bank column, and as our customer still owes us the amount, we *debit* his account.

The entries will appear as follows—

Cr. CASH BOOK (<i>Contra</i>)					
Date			Discount	Office	Bank
	By Customer's A/c. (Cheque dishonoured)				£ 20 s. - d. -
Dr. CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNT Cr.					
	To Cheque Dishonoured	£ 20 s. - d. -			

QUESTIONS

1. If you received payment by cheque, in which column, and on which side of the Cash Book, would you enter the amount?

2. What is a cheque? A *crossed* cheque? An *open* cheque?

3. Suppose you receive payment of an account in Cash, and you allow discount, how would you treat the transaction?

4. Will the banker pay you cash for a crossed cheque?

5. How would enter a payment by cheque?

6. How would you treat a withdrawal of Cash from the Bank?

7. When a cheque is drawn payable to *order* what must be done before the banker will cash it?

8. What does *endorsing* a cheque mean?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XII

EXERCISE 30

From the following particulars, compile Cash Book with columns for Discount, Cash, and Bank—

19..			£	s.	d.
Feb. 1	Cash in Hand	.	90	10	—
" 1	Cash in Bank	.	300	—	—
" 3	Paid to G. Ovens, cheque	.	35	10	6
" 5	Received Cash from B. Abel	.	66	10	—
	Allowed him discount	.	3	10	—
" 6	Paid into Bank	.	70	—	—
" 10	Paid A. Sibble, by cash	.	12	12	—
" 15	Received from W. Grafton, cheque	.	39	—	—
	Allowed him discount	.	1	—	—
" 18	Withdrew from Bank	.	60	—	—
" 18	Bought Goods for Cash	.	65	10	—
" 25	Sold Goods for Cash	.	56	19	6
" 25	Paid into Bank	.	56	19	6
" 28	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque	.	10	15	3

EXERCISE 31

From the following statement compile a Cash Book with columns for Discount, Cash, and Bank. Balance the Cash and Bank Accounts, and show total discount received and allowed—

19..			£	s.	d.
Mar. 1	Cash at Office	.	139	10	6
" 1	Cash at Bank	.	1325	15	—
" 3	Paid J. Keeley by Cash	.	9	10	—
	Was allowed discount	.		10	—
" 5	Received Cash for Goods sold	.	95	16	6
" 5	Received Cash from A. Moss	.	27	17	—
" 5	Paid into Bank	.	120	—	—
" 8	Bought Goods for Cash	.	26	10	6
" 10	Drew cheque for Office Cash	.	20	—	—
" 16	Bought additional Office Furniture (Debit Furniture A/c), cheque	.	95	—	—
" 17	Bought Goods for cheque	.	148	10	—
" 24	Sold Goods for Cash	.	250	—	—
" 24	Paid into Bank	.	250	—	—
" 28	Paid B. Wright, cheque	.	97	10	—
	Was allowed discount	.	2	10	—
" 30	Bought Goods for Cash, giving cheque for	.	65	—	—
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses by Cash	.	11	10	—

EXERCISE 32

Enter in the proper subsidiary books, post, and balance,

drawing out Trial Balance, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet. Estimate Goods unsold at £410 10s. 6d.

19..			£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	.	2000	—	—
" 2	Paid into Bank	.	1950	—	—
" 4	Bought of Leeming Bros., Goods	.	500	—	—
" 5	Bought Goods of H. Lynes	.	100	—	—
" 8	Sold to Dempsey & Son, Goods	.	110	—	—
" 11	Paid Leeming Bros., by cheque	.	475	—	—
	And was allowed discount	.	25	—	—
" 12	Bought Goods of H. Lynes	.	153	10	—
" 13	Bought of Marsh & Co, Goods	.	180	10	—
" 15	Received of Dempsey & Son, cheque	.	107	5	—
	And allowed discount	.	2	15	—
" 17	Sold T. Raines, Goods	.	253	40	—
" 18	Sold to W. Knight, Goods	.	260	—	—
" 20	W. Knight sent cheque	.	253	10	—
	And I allowed him discount	.	6	10	—
" 22	Received cash from T. Raines	.	250	19	6
	Allowed discount	.	2	10	6
" 22	Paid into Bank	.	270	—	—
" 24	Paid Marsh & Co. by cheque	.	171	9	6
	And was allowed discount	.	9	—	6
" 27	Bought of Marsh & Co., Goods	.	85	15	—
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque	.	21	8	9

EXERCISE 33

Treat in the same way as No. 32. Value of Goods on hand at end of month . . £194.

19..			£	s.	d.
Feb. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	.	1000	—	—
" 2	Paid into Bank	.	950	—	—
" 4	Bought of Hood Bros., Goods	.	300	—	—
" 6	Sold to Winton & Sons, Goods	.	200	10	—
" 11	Paid Hood Bros., by cheque	.	200	—	—
" 13	Received from Winton & Sons, by cheque	.	100	—	—
" 18	Sold to G. Moody, Goods	.	50	—	—
" 20	Bought of Hannon & Co., Goods	.	250	10	—
" 22	Sent cheque to Hannon & Co.	.	242	19	6
	And was allowed discount	.	7	10	6
" 24	Sold Goods for cash	.	12	13	3
" 24	Sold Goods to Ashton & Sons	.	100	—	—
" 26	Received of Winton & Sons by cheque	.	30	—	—
" 26	Received from G. Moody by cheque	.	48	15	—
	And allowed him discount	.	1	5	—
" 27	Bought of E. Fowler, Goods	.	117	10	6
" 27	Bought Goods for cash	.	15	—	—
" 28	Sold to H. Cowburn, Goods	.	180	10	—
" 28	Trade Expenses, paid by cash	.	22	15	—

CHAPTER XIII

CASH BOOK (contd.)

BANK BALANCE RECONCILIATION, ETC.

It can be seen from the bank column of the Cash Book on page 50 that there is a balance of £3,047 2s. 6d. But the question arises: What evidence have we that there is actually that balance in our bank account?

We have already mentioned the Paying-in Slip, showing the Banker what amount is paid in, and the cheque showing what is drawn out; from these two sources of information is compiled our account in the Banker's Ledger. A copy of this account is supplied to us in a Pass Book (now usually in loose-leaf form), from which we can check the items and see whether the balance does agree with our Cash Book. Usually it will not. For instance, in our Pass Book we find that the balance on 31st Jan. is £3,035 10s. It is, therefore, necessary to check each individual item in the Pass Book with the bank column of our Cash Book. When this has been done we find that the item of £95 10s. was not entered in the Pass Book until 1st Feb. Also, two items on the credit side of the Cash Book, viz. £62 and £21 17s. 6d., did not appear in the Pass Book, showing that these cheques had not been presented to our Bank for payment. Having found how the difference arises we must prepare a statement, known as a Bank Reconciliation Statement, in the following manner—

BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT AT 31ST JAN.

	£	s.	d.
Balance as Pass Book . . .	3035	10	—
less Unpresented Cheques . . .	83	17	6
	<hr/>		
	2951	12	6
add Cheques not credited . . .	95	10	—
	<hr/>		
Balance as Cash Book . . .	£3047	2	6

PETTY CASH BOOK

It very often happens that many of the Expenses incurred in a business are of small amounts. Therefore, in order to prevent the Cash Book being overloaded with numerous unimportant items, a subsidiary book, called **Petty Cash Book** is used. A simple form of Petty Cash Book contains a total column and other columns for different items of expenditure such as Postage, Travelling, Carriage, and General Expenses.

A more advanced method is used when a stated sum of money is given every week or month by the Chief Cashier of a business to a Junior Clerk for the purpose of making these small payments. At the end of the period an amount equal to the expenses is handed to the Petty Cashier, thus making up the balance to the stated amount. This method is known as the "Imprest" system.

Let us take an example—

19.
Jan. 1. Chief Cashier advanced to Petty Cashier, £5.
2. Paid Bus Fares, 1s.; Stamps, 5s. 6d.
3. „ Train Fares, 2s. 6d.; Parcel Post, 1s. 9d.
4. „ for Cleaning Offices, £1 5s.
5. „ „ Typewriting Carbons, 18s. 6d.
6. „ „ Printed Letter Paper, £1 2s. 6d.

Dr.				Cr.			
Cash Recd.	Date		Total	Travel- ling	Postage	Station- ery	Cleaning
£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 - -	19.. Jan. 1	To Cash					
	" 2	By Fares	1 - -	1 - -			
	" 2	„ Stamps	5 6		5 6		
	" 3	„ Train Fares	2 6	2 6			
	" 3	„ Parcel Post	1 9		1 9		
	" 4	„ Office Cleaning	1 5 -				1 5 -
	" 5	„ Typewriting Carbons	18 6			18 6	
	" 6	„ Letter Paper	1 2 6			1 2 6	
			3 16 9	3 6	7 3	2 1 -	1 5 -
3 16 9	" 8	To Cash					
	" 8	By Balance	5 - -				
£8 16 9			£ 8 16 9				
5 - -	19.. Jan. 9	To Balance b/d					

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XIII

✓ EXERCISE 34

The balance of T. Hull's Cash Book on 30th June was £539 1s. 2d., but his Pass Book showed a balance of £289 15s. 5d. On comparing his Pass Book with his Cash Book, it was found that cheques £98 os. 2d., £208 16s. 4d., and £84 14s. 9d. had been paid in, but not entered in the Pass Book, while two cheques for £41 os. 10d. and £101 4s. 8d. had been drawn but not presented. Prepare the Reconciliation Statement.

EXERCISE 35

F. Smith's Cash Book showed a balance of cash at Bank of £327 19s. on 31st December. His Pass Book showed an overdraft of £267 17s. 10d. on that date. The difference arose as follows—

A cheque for £32 18s. 9d. drawn by F. Smith, had not been presented for payment; £616 9s. received on 31st December was not credited by the Bank until 1st January; the Bank had charged him with £12 6s. 7d. Interest which was not entered in the Cash Book. Prepare the Reconciliation Statement. (R.S.A.)

EXERCISE 36

F. Holmes allowed his Petty Cashier £10 on the Imprest System on 1st June. During that month he had the following expenses—

19..			£	s.	d.
June	1	Balance in hand	10	—	—
"	2	Paid for Stationery, £2 9s. 3d., and Stamps, 10s.	2	19	3
"	3	Paid Travelling Expenses, 4s. 6d.; Parcels, 2s. 0.	6	6	—
"	5	Bought N.H. & U.I. Stamps	16	3	—
"	6	Paid for Tea and Biscuits	2	6	—
"	8	Bought Blotting Paper	15	—	—
"	9	Paid for String, 2s. 4d.; Cleaning Windows, 6s.	8	4	—
"	10	Paid for Stamps	7	—	—
"	11	Paid for Bus Fares, 1s. 6d.; Telegram, 2s. 3d. .	3	9	—
"	12	Bought N.H. & U.I. Stamps	16	3	—
"	13	Paid for Tea and Biscuits	2	6	—

Enter these expenses in a Columnar Petty Cash Book, balance it, and draw a cheque for the Imprest on 13th June.

CHAPTER XIV

RETURNS BOOKS

IN almost every business it is the rule rather than the exception that some goods have for various reasons to be returned to the seller. For example, the goods may be of wrong quality, or a portion of the invoice was not ordered; but whatever the reason, we must make entries in our books for these goods which we return. In the first instance, a letter is sent complaining of the goods, and if the seller is agreeable the goods are returned. As each return occurs, we enter the date, to whom sent, particulars of the goods, reason for return, and the amount, in a **Returns Outwards Book**. Alternatively, the particulars of the goods and the reason column may be omitted, and then the ruling would be the same as the Purchases Book on page 11.

With the goods is sometimes sent a **Debit Note** giving full particulars of the goods and reason for their return. In any event, the seller, if he agrees to the reason for the return, will send a **Credit Note** showing that in his Ledger the customer's account has been credited.

Let us take an example—

Jan. 10. Returned to D. Wilson, 2 doz. tins of fruit damaged, 12s.

RETURNS OUTWARDS BOOK			
Date	Particulars	Led. Fol.	
19.. Jan. 10	D. Wilson		£ s. d. 12 - -

Since D. Wilson has received these goods, we must *debit* his account, and consequently our Purchases Account must be *credited*. The accounts will then appear as follows.

CHAPTER XV

THE JOURNAL

WE have now a knowledge of five subsidiary books, namely, Cash Book, Purchases Book, Sales Book, Returns Outwards and Returns Inwards Books. In most businesses, however, there are transactions which would not properly fall under any one of these heads, and a further subsidiary book, therefore, becomes necessary, in order to prepare the entries of these transactions for the Ledger. The **Journal** is such a book.

The *business* use of the Journal is to record transactions for which there are no special books provided, such as transactions involving interest, commissions, etc.; its *theoretical* use is to show more clearly the principles of Book-keeping by Double Entry, as, by means of this book, the student is enabled to see at once the double effect of each transaction, namely, that every *debit* has a corresponding *credit*. It is in this latter way that we shall use the Journal in the next few pages. When this course is adopted, it is not necessary to use the Cash Book, Purchases Book, etc., because all entries are passed through the Journal, and posted from it to the Ledger.

EXERCISE 39

WASTE BOOK

19..			£	s.	d.
Jan.	2	Commenced Business with Cash	1000	—	—
"	4	Bought Goods for Cash	500	—	—
"	5	Sold Goods for Cash	100	—	—
"	6	Bought of W. Bell, Goods	250	10	—
"	10	Sold Goods to A. Weld	50	—	—
"	12	Paid W. Bell £244 4s. 9d.; was allowed discount £6 5s. 3d.	250	10	—
"	14	Bought of H. Keeling, Goods	70	—	—
"	16	Received from A. Weld, Cash, £47 10s.; allowed discount £2 10s.	50	—	—
"	17	Sold Goods to E. Thomas	85	13	—
"	20	" " A. Weld	40	10	6
"	24	" " for Cash	25	—	—
"	31	Paid Trade Expenses	13	5	6

The statement of the transactions which are to be journalized (entered in the Journal) is made in what is called the Waste Book.

The Journal is ruled just as we ruled our Trial Balance paper, but with the addition of a column for the date.

JOURNAL FOR EXERCISE 39

				Dr.			Cr.		
19..				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 2	Cash	.	Dr.	1000	-	-	1000	-	-
	To Capital	.							
" 4	Purchases	.	Dr.	500	-	-	500	-	-
	To Cash	.							
" 5	Cash	.	Dr.	100	-	-	100	-	-
	To Sales	.							
" 6	Purchases	.	Dr.	250	10	-	250	10	-
	To W. Bell	.							
" 10	A. Weld	.	Dr.	50	-	-	50	-	-
	To Sales	.							
" 12	W. Bell	.	Dr.	250	10	-	244	4	9
	To Cash	.							
	Profit and Loss (Discount)	.					6	5	3
" 14	Purchases	.	Dr.	70	-	-	70	-	-
	To H. Keeling	.							
" 16	Cash	.	Dr.	47	10	-			
	Profit and Loss (Discount)	.	Dr.	2	10	-			
	To A. Weld	.					50	-	-
" 17	E. Thomas	.	Dr.	85	15	-	85	15	-
	To Sales	.							
" 20	A. Weld	.	Dr.	40	10	6	40	10	6
	To Sales	.							
" 24	Cash	.	Dr.	25	-	-	25	-	-
	To Sales	.							
" 31	Profit and Loss (Trade Expen.)	.	Dr.	13	5	6			
	To Cash	.					13	5	6
Total				£2435	11	-	£2435	11	-

We saw very early in our study of the subject that the *receiver* is always the *debtor*, while the *sender* is always *creditor* by (for) what he sent. In journalizing, we *state* these facts in every transaction, as will be seen from the specimen Journal given above.

NOTES ON THE JOURNAL FOR EXERCISE 39

The *Debit* entry is always made *first*.

19..		
Jan.	2	Cash Account <i>receives</i> and is, therefore, <i>Debtor</i> ; Capital (the owner of the business) <i>gives</i> and is, therefore, <i>Creditor</i> .
"	4	Purchases Account <i>receives</i> and, so, is <i>Dr.</i> ; Cash <i>sends</i> the Goods, or causes them to be sent, and is, therefore, <i>Cr.</i>
"	5	Cash <i>receives</i> and is <i>Dr.</i> ; Sales Account <i>sends</i> the cash, or causes it to be sent, and is <i>Cr.</i>
"	24	
"	6	Purchases Account <i>receives</i> and is <i>Dr.</i> ; W. Bell and H. Keeling <i>send</i> the goods and are <i>Cr.</i>
"	14	
"	10	A. Weld and E. Thomas <i>receive</i> the goods and are, accordingly, <i>Drs.</i> ; the Sales Account <i>sends</i> and, so, is <i>Cr.</i>
"	17	
"	20	
"	12	W. Bell <i>receives</i> the cash and a <i>loss</i> (by allowing discount) and, so, is <i>Dr.</i> for the cash <i>and</i> the amount of discount he allowed; the Cash Account <i>sends</i> or pays the amount, £244 4s. 9d., and is <i>Cr.</i> for this sum; the Profit and Loss Account is <i>credited</i> with <i>gains</i> , and, as discount allowed to us is a <i>gain</i> , the Profit and Loss is <i>Cr.</i> for the discount, £6 5s. 3d.
"	16	Cash <i>receives</i> £47 10s. and is <i>Dr.</i> for this amount; Profit and Loss Account is <i>debited</i> with <i>losses</i> , and, as discount allowed by us is a <i>loss</i> , the Profit and Loss Account is <i>Dr.</i> for the discount, £2 10s. Since A. Weld <i>sends</i> the cash and is <i>allowed</i> the discount, he is <i>Cr.</i> for the total amount, £50.
"	31	Trade Expense is a <i>loss</i> , since it reduces our profits on the business, and Profit and Loss Account is, therefore, <i>Dr.</i> for the amount, while Cash is <i>Cr.</i> because it <i>pays</i> it.

The rule is: *debit* the *receiving account*, and *credit* the *sending account*.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the business use of the Journal?
2. What is its theoretical use?
3. What other book is rendered necessary by using the Journal?
4. What is the rule in journalizing?
5. Which account is debited with losses?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XV

EXERCISE 40

Journalize the following transactions—

19..			£	s.	d.
Feb. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	.	300	—	—
" 4	Bought of T. Hales, Goods	.	50	10	6
" 8	Sold to D. Deakin, Goods	.	10	5	—
" 12	Sold Goods for Cash	.	15	5	3
" 15	Paid T. Hales, Cash	.	50	10	6
" 22	Bought Goods for Cash	.	20	—	—
" 28	Paid Trade Expenses	.	4	5	3

From the Waste Book, draw up a Journal—

EXERCISE 41

19..			£	s.	d.
July 1	Commenced Business with Cash	.	1000	—	—
" 2	Bought Goods for Cash	.	600	—	—
" 4	Sold Goods for Cash	.	150	10	6
" 7	Bought of A. White, Goods	.	200	—	—
" 10	Sold to B. Black, Goods	.	60	10	—
" 14	Paid A. White on account (<i>towards the £200 I owe</i>)	.	150	—	—
" 20	Received of B. Black on account (<i>towards the £60 10s. he owes</i>)	.	40	10	—
" 24	Bought Goods for Cash	.	50	—	—
" 26	Sold Goods for Cash	.	105	15	—
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses, Cash	.	15	9	6

EXERCISE 42

19..			£	s.	d.
Aug. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	.	500	—	—
" 2	Bought Goods for Cash	.	150	10	—
" 4	Sold Goods for Cash	.	20	5	6
" 8	Bought Goods of A. Neale	.	80	10	—
" 10	Sold Goods to B. Edwards	.	25	3	6
" 15	Paid A. Neale, Cash	.	80	10	—
" 18	Received from B. Edwards, Cash	.	25	3	6
" 22	Sold Goods to R. Cattell	.	15	5	—
" 24	Bought Goods of G. Hanley	.	50	10	—
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses	.	8	17	4

CHAPTER XVI

POSTING THE JOURNAL

IN posting the entries from the Journal to the Ledger, the items are taken direct to the accounts named, in the order in which they are stated in the Journal. For example, in the Journal for Exercise 39, the first entry would be posted *first* to the *Dr.* side of Cash Account in the Ledger, and *then* to the *Cr.* side of Capital Account. And in like manner with all the other items, so that there will be *two* entries, a *debit* and a *credit*, for each transaction recorded in the Journal.

Now, post the Journal for Exercise 39 into the Ledger, make out a Trial Balance, balance and close the accounts, and prepare a Balance Sheet. Estimate the goods unsold at £549 10s. 6d. When you have completed the work, compare the result with the following key—

LEDGER

Dr.		CASH ACCOUNT		Cr.		
19..		£	s. d.	19..	£	s. d.
Jan. 2	To Capital	1000	- -	Jan. 4	By Purchases	500 - -
" 5	" Sales	100	- -	" 12	" W. Bell	244 4 9
" 16	" A. Weld	47	10 -	" 31	" Profit & Loss	
" 24	" Sales	25	- -		(Trade Expenses)	13 5 8
				" 31	" Balance	414 19 9
					c/d	
		£1172	10 -			£1172 10 -
Feb. 1	To Balance	b/d	414 19 9			

Dr.		CAPITAL ACCOUNT				Cr.				
19..			£	s.	d.	19..		£	s.	d.
Jan. 31	To Balance	c/d	1020	15	9	Jan. 2	By Cash	1000	-	-
						" 31	" Transfer from Profit & Loss		20	15 9
			£1020	15	9				£1020	15 9
						Feb. 1	By Balance	b/d	1020	15 9

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<i>Dr.</i>		A. WELD		<i>Cr.</i>
19.. Jan. 10	To Sales .	£	s. d. 50 - -	19.. Jan. 16 By Cash .
" 20	" " .	40	10 6	" 16 " Discount .
				" 31 " Balance . c/d
		£90	10 6	
Feb. 1	To Balance . b/d	40	10 6	
		£90	10 6	

Dr.		H. KEELING		Cr.	
19..			£ s. d.	19..	£ s. d.
Jan. 31	To Balance	c/d	70 - -	Jan. 14	By Purchases
				Feb. 1	By Balance
					b/d
					70 - -

Dr.		E. THOMAS		Cr.	
19..		£	s. d.	19..	
Jan. 17	To Sales .	85	15 -	Jan. 31	By Balance . c/d
Feb. 1	To Balance . b/d	85	15 -		

Dr.		W. BELL		Cr.	
19..		£	s. d.	19..	£
Jan. 12	To Cash .	244	4 9	Jan. 6	250 10 -
" 12	" Discount .	6	5 3		
		<u>£250 10 -</u>			<u>£250 10 -</u>

Dr.		PURCHASES		Cr.	
19..		£	s. d.	19..	£
Jan. 4	To Cash	300	-	Jan. 31	By Trading
" 6	" W. Bell	250	10		Account
" 14	" H. Keeling	70	-		820 10 -
		£820	10 -		£820 10 -

<i>Dr.</i>		SALES		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>19..</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>19..</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>Jan. 31</i>	To Trading Account .	301 5 6	<i>Jan. 5</i>	By Cash .	100 - -
			" 10	" A. Weld .	50 - -
			" 17	" E. Thomas .	85 15 -
			" 20	" A. Weld .	40 10 6
			" 24	" Cash .	25 - -
		<u>£301 5 6</u>			<u>£301 5 6</u>

Dr.		STOCK		Cr.	
19.. Feb. 1	To Balance	£	s. d.		
		549	10 6		

Dr.		TRADING ACCOUNT				Cr.			
19.. Jan. 31	To Purchases .	£	s.	d.	19.. Jan. 31	By Sales .	£	s.	d.
" 31	" Profit & Loss Account .	820	10	-	" 31	" Stock at close .	301	5	6
		30	6	-			549	10	6
		<u>£850 16 -</u>					<u>£850 16 -</u>		

Dr.		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT				Cr.			
19..		£	s.	d.	19..		£	s.	d.
Jan. 16	To A. Weld (Discount)		2	10	Jan. 12	By W. Bell (Discount)		6	5
" 31	" Cash (Trade Expenses)		13	5	" 31	" Transfer from Trading		30	6
" 31	" Balance transferred to Capital.		20	15					
			36	11				36	11
				3					3

TRIAL BALANCE

	Dr.		Cr.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Cash Account	414	19 9		
Capital Account			1000	- -
Purchases	820	10 -		
Sales			301	5 6
A. Weld	40	10 6		
Profit and Loss	9	10 3		
H. Keeling			70	- -
E. Thomas	85	15 -		
	<u>£1371</u>	<u>5 6</u>	<u>£1371</u>	<u>5 6</u>

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 19..

LIABILITIES		£	s. d.	ASSETS		£	s. d.
H. Keeling		70	- -	Cash		414	19 9
Balance (Capital)		1020	15 9	Goods		549	10 6
				A. Weld		40	10 6
				E. Thomas		85	15 -
		<u>£1090</u>	<u>15 9</u>			<u>£1090</u>	<u>15 9</u>

EXERCISE 43

Journalize, post, and balance the following transactions. Draw out a Trial Balance, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet—

19 .			£	s.	d.
Mar. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	.	500	-	-
" 3	Bought Goods for Cash	.	200	-	-
" 5	Sold to A. Dewse, Goods	.	75	10	-
" 8	Bought of B. Bray, Goods	.	55	4	6
" 10	Received from A. Dewse, Cash	.	50	-	-
" 14	Sold to A. Cottrell, Goods	.	40	10	-
" 17	Paid B. Bray, Cash	.	52	9	3
	And was allowed discount	.	2	15	3
" 19	Sold Goods for Cash	.	10	7	6
" 21	Bought of B. Bray, Goods	.	30	10	-
" 24	Received from A. Cottrell, Cash	.	38	9	6
	And allowed him discount	.	2	-	6
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses	.	7	9	3
" 31	Value of Goods unsold (for Ledger only) £175	.			

QUESTIONS

1. State the Journal entry for the following—
Sold Goods to H. Kay; Received Cash from W. Lee;
Paid Cash for Trade Expenses; Paid Cash into Bank,
Drew Cash from Bank.
2. What are assets? What are liabilities?
3. Why is discount posted to Profit and Loss?
4. Which side of Profit and Loss Account represents the gains?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XVI

EXERCISE 44

Journalize, post, and balance the following. Draw out a Trial Balance, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet. Value Stock of Goods on 30th Sept. at £257.

19 .			£	s.	d.
Sept. 1	Commenced business with Cash	.	400	-	-
" 2	Bought Goods and paid for same in Cash	.	300	-	-
" 4	Sold Goods to W. Hoy	.	120	-	-

19..			£	s.	d.
Sept. 6	Sold Goods to D. Evans	. . . . .	40	10	—
„ 10	Sold Goods for Cash	. . . . .	12	12	—
„ 14	Bought Goods from F. Drake	. . . . .	90	15	—
„ 16	Received from D. Evans	. . . . .	39	9	9
	And allowed him discount	. . . . .	1	—	3
„ 16	Received from W. Hoy	. . . . .	100	—	—
„ 21	Paid F. Drake	. . . . .	86	4	3
	And was allowed discount	. . . . .	4	10	9
„ 26	Bought Goods of F. Drake	. . . . .	30	10	—
	Sold Goods to H. Berry	. . . . .	10	10	6
„ 30	Paid Trade Expenses	. . . . .	9	5	3

EXERCISE 45

Journalize, post, and balance as before. Stock on hand on 31st Oct. is £135 15s.

19..			£	s.	d.
Oct. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	. . . . .	300	—	—
„ 1	Bought Goods for Cash	. . . . .	100	—	—
„ 3	Sold Goods for Cash	. . . . .	40	10	—
„ 8	Bought Goods from C. Done	. . . . .	80	10	—
„ 12	Sold Goods to W. Neale	. . . . .	30	15	—
„ 15	Paid C. Done	. . . . .	76	9	6
	And was allowed discount	. . . . .	4	—	6
„ 18	Received from W. Neale	. . . . .	29	19	7
	And allowed him discount	. . . . .		15	3
„ 22	Sold Goods to W. Neale	. . . . .	5	—	—
„ 22	Sold Goods to N. Owen	. . . . .	12	—	—
„ 26	Bought Goods of C. Done	. . . . .	28	10	—
„ 31	Paid Trade Expenses	. . . . .	6	15	6

CHAPTER XVII

OPENING THE BOOKS

WHEN we have presented to us the Balance Sheet of a firm that has been trading previously, and we open new accounts for the persons or accounts mentioned in the Balance Sheet, we are said to have "opened the books."

In making the first Journal entries from a Balance Sheet, or from a statement of affairs, the rule is to *debit the Assets*, and *credit the Liabilities*. Assets, as already explained, are debts owing *to* a firm; Liabilities are debts owing *by* a firm. The amount by which the Assets exceed the Liabilities is the *Capital*, or actual worth of the person or firm. If the opening Journal entries from the following Balance Sheet be carefully noticed, the method will be easily understood.

BALANCE SHEET OF CHARLES PEARSON, 1ST JAN., 19..

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
W. Yates	50	- -	Cash in hand	50	- -
H. Noble	45	10 6	Cash in Bank	500	- -
Balance (Capital)	1225	19 6	Goods on hand	600	- -
			W. Moss	80	10 -
			A. Norton	30	15 -
			S. Smith	60	5 -
	£1321	10 -		£1321	10 -

JOURNAL				Dr.	Cr.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19..					
Jan. 1	Cash ^a	C.B. 70		50 - -	
	Bank	C.B. 70		500 - -	
	Stock	L. 71		600 - -	
	W. Moss	L. 71		80 10 -	
	A. Norton	L. 71		30 15 -	
	S. Smith	L. 71		60 5 -	
	To W. Yates	L. 71			50 - -
	„ H. Noble	L. 71			45 10 6
	„ C. Pearson (Cap. a/c.)	L. 71			1225 19 6
				£1321 10 -	£1321 10 -

If the transactions for the month are given, as they would be in an examination paper, those that required journalizing, such as interest, commission, would be entered in the ordinary way, the first transaction being entered immediately under the total of the opening Journal entries.

In posting the *opening entries* into the Ledger, the words, "To Sundries," or "By Sundries," would be used, and for this reason: Charles Pearson has Cash in Hand, Cash in the Bank, and Goods in his Warehouse, belonging to him; he has also debts owing to him by W. Moss, A. Norton, and S. Smith. But, on the other hand, *he* owes money (probably for the Goods) to W. Yates and to H. Noble. It will be seen, therefore, that strictly speaking, *all* the assets do not belong to Charles Pearson, since there is something owing to Yates and to Noble. In other words, the assets are *partly debtor* to Yates and to Noble. Further, C. Pearson's Capital (what he is *worth*) is made up of *sundry* or several things, namely, Cash, Goods, and *Debts* which he expects will be paid in due time.

Now, instead of putting down the *names* of all the accounts which go to make up Charles Pearson's *Capital*, we put down in his account the words "By Sundries," *sundries* meaning *several* accounts. And, in the same way, instead of trying to explain in Yates's account, and in Noble's account, how their balances are made up, we say that they are creditors "By Sundries."

Where the entry is on the *Dr.* side, we use the phrase "To Sundries" for similiar reasons. The opening entries in the specimen Journal, just given, when posted, would appear as follows—

Dr.		CASH BOOK			
Date	Receipts		Discount	Office	Bank
19.. Jan. 1	To Balances	J. 69		£ s. d. 50 - -	£ s. d. 500 - -

OPENING THE BOOKS

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Dr.		STOCK ACCOUNT						Cr.	
19 Jan. 1	To Sundries	J. 69	£	s.	d.				
			600	-	-				
Dr.		W. MOSS						Cr.	
19 Jan. 1	To Sundries	J. 69	£	s.	d.				
			80	10	-				
Dr.		A. NORTON						Cr.	
19 Jan. 1	To Sundries	J. 69	£	s.	d.				
			30	15	-				
Dr.		S. SMITH						Cr.	
19 Jan. 1	To Sundries	J. 69	£	s.	d.				
			60	5	-				
Dr.		W. YATES						Cr.	
						19 Jan. 1	By Sundries	J. 69	£ s. d.
									30 - -
Dr.		H. NOBLE						Cr.	
						19 Jan. 1	By Sundries	J. 69	£ s. d.
									45 10 6
Dr.		CAPITAL ACCOUNT						Cr.	
						19 Jan. 1	By Sundries	J. 69	£ s. d.
									1225 19 6

EXERCISE 46

The following is the Balance Sheet of Francis Webb. From this you are required to open his books through the Journal, and, afterwards, to enter the transactions for March in the C.B., P.B., and S.B., post and balance the accounts, make out Trial Balance and Balance Sheet—

BALANCE SHEET OF FRANCIS WEBB, 28TH FEB., 19..

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
E. Wroe	25	10 -	Cash in hand	28	9 6
D. Done	10	10 6	Cash in Bank	960	10 6
Balance (Capital)	1511	18 3	Goods on hand	450	- -
			A. Wade	45	5 6
			B. Brown	63	13 9
	£1547	18 9		£1547	18 9

TRANSACTIONS FOR MARCH

19..		£	s.	d.
Mar. 1	Bought Goods and paid for same by cheque	150	-	-
" 2	Sold Goods for Cash	100	-	-
" 5	Paid into Bank, Cash	90	-	-
" 8	Paid E. Wroe by cheque	24	4	6
	And was allowed discount	1	5	6
" 10	Received cheque from A. Wade for	44	2	10
	And allowed him discount	1	2	8
" 14	Sold Goods to T. Neave	200	-	-
" 16	Received from T. Neave, Cash	95	-	-
	And allowed him discount	5	-	-
" 17	Sold Goods to A. Wade	50	-	-
" 20	Bought Goods from W. Bentley	80	10	-
" 24	Bought Goods from E. Wroe	50	-	-
" 24	Bought Typewriter for Cash	10	10	-
" 26	Received from B. Brown, Cash	50	-	-
" 26	Paid D. Done by cheque	10	10	6
" 28	Paid into Bank, Cash	60	-	-
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses by Cash	14	2	6
" 31	Paid Rent for month by Cash	20	-	-
" 31	Value of Stock (for Ledger only), £416 10s.			

QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by "opening the books"?
2. What is the rule for Journalizing from the Balance Sheet?
3. Why are Assets and Liabilities placed in the position you mention in the previous question?
4. What is Capital?
5. Why was the term "By Sundries" used in posting the amount of C. Pearson's Capital, in the example?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XVII

EXERCISE 47

From the Balance Sheet given below, you are requested to open the books through the Journal; and, afterwards, to enter the transactions as stated in the P.B., S.B., and C.B., post and balance the accounts, prepare a Trial Balance, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet—

BALANCE SHEET OF ALFRED TAYLOR, ON 31ST MARCH, 19..

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
C. Brooks	38	10 -	Cash in hand	55	15 6
D. Wells	25	15 -	Cash in Bank	760	10 -
D. Buck	150	- -	Goods in hand	1200	- -
Balance (Capital)	2411	8 10	M. Crossley	63	13 4
			N. Stringer	45	15 -
			F. Mann	300	- -
			P. Hill	200	- -
	£2625	13 10		£2625	13 10

The following are the transactions for April—

19..		£	s.	d.
Apr. 1	Bought Goods for Cash	15	-	-
" 3	Received from M. Crossley, cheque	61	16	6
	And allowed him discount	1	16	10
" 5	Received cheque from F. Mann, paid into Bank	260	-	-
" 7	Sold Goods to N. Stringer	100	-	-
" 8	Paid D. Wells, by cheque	24	9	3
	And was allowed discount	1	5	9
" 10	Received from N. Stringer, cheque	44	12	2
	Allowed him discount	1	2	10
" 12	Sold Goods to Brandon & Co.	560	-	-
" 14	Received from Brandon & Co, their cheque	546	-	-
	And allowed them discount	14	-	-
" 15	Sold Goods to M. Crossley	250	10	-
" 17	Bought Goods from D. Wells	165	15	-
" 19	Sent D. Wells cheque	157	9	3
	And was allowed discount	8	5	9
" 24	Paid D. Buck, cheque	100	-	-
" 26	Paid C. Brooks, by cheque	38	10	-
" 28	Sold Goods to Brandon & Co.	200	-	-
" 29	Paid Trade Expenses, by cheque	23	5	-
" 29	Value of Goods unsold (for Ledger only) £340			

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

46 *Bright Street,*
Manchester,

1st April, 19..

Messrs. Byer & Sons,

Warrington.

Dr. to E. SELLERS & Co.

.19..								
Jan.	2	To Goods	10	6	6			
,,	9	,,	25	10	-			
,,	23	,,	5	8	6			
Feb.	16	,,	25	7	3			
,,	22	,,	40	12	9			
Mar.	15	,,	3	18	6			
,,	29	,,	14	3	-			
						125	6	6
Jan..	12	By Returns	5	10	-			
,,	30	,, Goods	17	10	-			
Mar.	1	,, Cash	25	10	-			
			---	---	---			
						48	10	-
						£76	16	6
						---	---	---

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

46 Bright Street,
Manchester,

Messrs. Byer & Sons,
Warrington

1st Apr., 19..

Dr. In Account with E. SELLERS & Co. Cr.

19..	To Goods	10 6	6	19..	By Returns	5 10	-
Jan. 2	"	25 10	-	Jan. 12	Goods	17 10	-
" 9	"	5 8	6	" 30	Cash	25 10	-
" 23	"	25 7	3	Mar. 1	Balance	76 16	.6
Feb. 16	"	40 12	9	" 31			
" 22	"	3 18	6				
Mar. 15	"	14 3	-				
" 29	"						
		£125 6 6				£125 6 6	
		76 16 6					
Apr. 1	To Balance						

CHAPTER XVIII

BAD DEBTS

IT is, unfortunately, true that almost every firm suffers loss from bad debts. Buyers are sometimes reckless, and purchase beyond their means; or they buy foolishly, paying too high a price for the goods, which they are forced afterwards to sell at a great loss; or sellers are incautious, and allow goods to be delivered without a sufficient guarantee as to the buyer's stability or honesty; or there is a sudden depression in trade, and it is found impossible to convert the goods into cash, with which to pay for them. For these and similar reasons, debtors are sometimes unable to pay their bills; they become *insolvent*, and, after certain formalities in the Court, may be declared *bankrupts*.

It may happen that the bankrupt is unable to pay anything at all towards what he owes to a firm; in which case, of course, the firm loses the whole amount owing by the debtor. He may, however, offer to pay a certain portion of the debt, usually so much in the pound. If this be accepted by his creditors, it is called a *composition*. In this case, the loss to each creditor is not quite so heavy.

In any case, it is necessary to have an account for these losses, and such an account is opened under the heading of "**Bad Debts Account.**"

When, therefore, we suffer a loss through a bad debt, we *debit* the Bad Debts Account with the amount of the *loss*, because it *receives* a loss; and *credit* the person who has failed to pay, because he is the *sender*, so to speak, of the loss. If he pays *part* of the debt, we *debit* the cash, if he pays in cash, as is most likely, with the amount *received*; *debit* the Bad Debts Account with the amount of the *loss*; and *credit* the person ~~who~~ has sent us the cash and the loss, with the *total amount*.

Suppose, for example, A. Green owes us £100. He fails, or becomes bankrupt, and pays his creditors 10s. in the pound.

He sends us £50 in cash, and, of course, we lose £50. The Journal entry would be as follows—

Bad Debts Account	Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To A. Green . . . . .	.	50	-	-	50	-	-

The cash would be entered in the Cash Book as follows—

Dr. CASH BOOK			
	Discount	Cash	Bank
To A. Green		£	s. d.
		50	- -

In balancing the Ledger, the Bad Debts Account would be *closed* by carrying the balance to the *debit* side of Profit and Loss Account, because it reduces our profit.

It does occasionally happen that a person who has been declared bankrupt afterwards finds himself in a position to pay off the whole of the debts he had left unpaid, and he is scrupulous enough to do so. In such a case, we should *debit* the cash, or Bank, with the amount received and *credit* the Bad Debts Recovered Account, which would also be transferred to the Profit and Loss Account.

The following examples will make the method of dealing with bad debts quite clear—

- No. 1. B. Barnes, who owes me £150, has failed. He pays me in cash a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound.
2. A. Slowe declared bankrupt. He pays me by cheque 15s. in the pound on his debt of £200.
3. Accepted first and final dividend of 10s. in the pound on T. Rudman's debt of £75.
4. H. Harris pays me a composition of 15s. in the pound on his debt of £40.
5. D. Wrigley, who has failed, owed me £35 10s. 6d., and there are no assets.
6. Agreed to accept E. Catton's offer of 10s. in the pound on his debt of £50, and to write off the balance as a Bad Debt. Received cash £25.

The Journal entries for the preceding examples are shown on page 78.

JOURNAL				Dr.	Cr.
No.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Bad Debts Account . . .	Dr.		93 15 -	
	To B. Barnes				93 15 -
2	Bad Debts Account . . .	Dr.		50 - -	
	To A. Slowe				50 - -
3	Bad Debts Account . . .	Dr.		37 10 -	
	To T. Rudman				37 10 -
4	Bad Debts Account . . .	Dr.		10 - -	
	To H. Harris				10 - -
5	Bad Debts Account . . .	Dr.		35 10 6	
	To D. Wrigley				35 10 6
6	Bad Debts Account . . .	Dr.		25 - -	
	To E. Catton				25 - -

The Cash Book entries would be as follows—

CASH BOOK					
No.			Discount	Cash	Bank
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1.	To B. Barnes			56 5 -	
2.	„ A. Slowe				150 - -
3.	„ T. Rudman			37 10 -	
4.	„ H. Harris			30 - -	
6.	„ L. Catton			25 - -	

QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by *bankrupt*?
2. Explain some of the ways in which bad debts are brought about.
3. What do you mean by a *composition* of, say, 10s. in the £?
4. If you were paid a composition of 15s. in the £ on a debt of £100, how much would you receive? What would be your Journal entry for such a case?
5. To what account do you transfer the balance of the Bad Debts Account? Why is this?
6. How much in the £ does 5 per cent discount represent? How much is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent? $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XVIII

EXERCISE 48

Enter the following transactions, using Cash Book, Purchases Book, Sales Book and Journal. Post to Ledger. Make out a Trial Balance, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet.

						£	s.	d.
19..								
Feb. 28		<i>Assets—</i>						
		Cash in hand				12	16	3
		Cash in Bank				1560	10	6
		Goods in Stock				2330	10	—
		C. Lever				116	10	—
		D. Saville				68	15	—
		R. Bell				420	—	—
		<i>Liabilities—</i>						
		C. Graham				180	—	—
		M. Abel				150	10	—
		S. Johnson				863	10	—
Mar. 1		Received from C. Lever, cheque				116	10	—
„ 3		Sold Goods for Cash				73	13	6
„ 6		Paid M. Abel by cheque				146	14	9
		Was allowed discount				3	15	3
„ 8		Sold Goods to C. Lever				220	5	—
„ 10		Bought Goods from C. Graham				120	—	—
„ 13		Sold Goods for Cash				86	16	—
„ 15		Paid Trade Expenses by Cash				5	15	—
„ 24		Received cheque from D. Saville				66	15	7
		Allowed him discount				1	19	5
„ 28		Sold Goods to D. Saville				180	10	—
„ 31		Bought Goods for Cash				37	5	—
„ 31		Sold Goods for Cash				73	13	—
„ 31		Paid Trade Expenses by Cash				32	12	3
„ 31		Stock of Goods on hand				1940	—	—

EXERCISE 49

Enter in the original books, post, and balance the following.
Estimate Goods unsold at £265.

19..		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	S. Brown's Assets were as follows—			
	Cash	10	10	6
	Bank	360	5	—
	Goods	750	—	—
	J. Holmes	260	10	—
	W. Gay	58	10	6
	A. Lee	30	15	—
	And his Liabilities were—			
	To E. Peel	50	10	6
	„ H. Hoy	25	5	3
	„ J. Wills	106	—	—

NOTE.—The amount of S. Brown's Capital is, of course, the *difference* between the Liabilities and the Assets.

The following were the transactions for the month—

19..		£	s.	d.
Jan. 3	Bought Goods of F. Dawson	100	—	—
„ 5	Sent F. Dawson cheque for amount of his Account, less 5% discount (5% = 1s. in the £).			
„ 7	Paid E. Peel's Account by cheque, less 5% discount.			
„ 7	Sold Goods for cheque	200	10	—
„ 12	Accepted composition of 10s. in the £ from A. Lee, receiving cash	15	7	6
„ 14	J. Holmes paid into Bank	160	10	—
„ 14	Sold Goods to C. Conway	150	—	—
„ 15	Paid H. Hoy, by cheque	25	5	3
„ 15	C. Conway sent cheque	146	5	—
	And was allowed discount	3	15	—
„ 21	Sent cheque to J. Wills	106	—	—
„ 21	Sold Goods to K. Simon & Co.	300	—	—
„ 30	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque	13	10	—

EXERCISE 50

Enter in the proper books, post, and balance.

ASSETS. May 1. Cash, £52 5s. 6d.; Bank, £500; S. Leefe, £15 15s.; T. Nash, £260 10s. 6d.; Goods, £700.

LIABILITIES. C. Pearse, £45; L. Jenkins, £110.

BAD DEBTS

81

			£	s.	d.
19..					
May	2	Sold to G. Sharp, Goods	150	10	-
"	4	Bought of Hayes & Co., Goods	85	15	-
"	6	Received at Bank, cheque from T. Nash	100	10	6
"	6	G. Sharpe paid by cheque	60	-	-
"	9	S. Leece, having failed, pays in Cash a composition of 10s. in the £			
"	12	Sent cheque to L. Jenkins	110	-	-
"	16	Bought Goods of Hayes & Co.	114	5	-
"	17	Paid Hayes & Co. by cheque	190	-	-
		And was allowed discount	10	-	-
"	19	Paid C. Pearse by cheque	45	-	-
"	25	Bought Goods of C. Pearse	160	10	-
"	25	Sold Goods for Cash	100	-	-
"	26	Paid into Bank	120	-	-
"	30	Paid Trade Expenses by Cash	17	9	3
"	30	Value of Goods unsold	830	10	-

CHAPTER XIX

DEPRECIATION

IN Chapter XVIII we spoke about losses that are almost certain to happen in every business, namely Bad Debts; in this chapter we must deal with another kind of loss which is likely to occur in any business, and that is, that kind of loss that occurs through continued use of an article. For instance, it is well known that a bicycle or a motor-car wears out through continued use; so do tables, chairs, counters, and other office furniture, and it is often necessary that they should be replaced. But if such articles as these wear out, then it is necessary that some note should be made of that fact in the accounts, for we cannot allow an article to stand in the books at the same amount for a number of years when we know that it is of less value. Therefore we open a special account to contain this loss of value and we call it "**Depreciation Account.**"

But how is this loss of value through use, passing of time, or other cause, to be ascertained? In some cases, such as loss through the passing of time, the amount of the loss can be easily found, simply by dividing the original amount by the number of years. For instance, take the case of a lease of a shop for seven years for which we paid £980. The lease *decreases* in value regularly through the seven years, and therefore we can decrease the value in our books by an equal amount each year, *i.e.* we should lose one-seventh of £980 each year, namely £140. As we wish to decrease the value in the Lease of Premises Account, which is an asset, we must *credit* it with £140, and being a loss, we *debit* the Depreciation Account with £140

As there are not usually sufficient entries to justify a special book, we make a Journal Entry, as follows—

19..						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31	Depreciation Account	.	.	.	Dr.	140	—	—			
	To Lease of Premises Account	.	.	.					140	—	—

When the items are posted to the Ledger, the accounts will appear as follows—

LEASE OF PREMISES ACCOUNT					
Dr.			Cr.		
19.. Dec. 31	To Cash .	£ 980 - -	19.. Dec. 31	By Depreciation	£ 140 - -
			" 31	" Balance c/d	840 - -
		£980 - -			£980 - -
19.. Jan. 1	To Balance b/d	840 - -			

and so on for each year.

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT					
Dr.			Cr.		
19.. Dec. 31	To Lease of Premises A/c	£ 140 - -			

In other cases, however, it is not possible to ascertain the amount so easily, for instance, in the case of a motor delivery van which may be kept in good order for five or ten years; and therefore the loss has to be estimated. This is usually done by means of a percentage of the value at the end of each year.

For motor lorries, carts, and vans, the usual rate is from 10 to 15 per cent per annum, for machinery 5 to 10 per cent, for furniture, etc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Therefore, in the case of the motor delivery van mentioned above, which may have cost, say, £500, the depreciation, taken at 5 per cent, would be £25 and this amount would be *debited* to the Depreciation Account and *credited* to Motor Vans Account.

At the end of the year after the question of depreciation has been considered, the Depreciation Account, being a loss, is transferred to the Profit and Loss Account.

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XIX

EXERCISE 51

Enter in the proper books, post, and balance.

June 1			
Cash in hand . . .	£7 15 -	A. Arnold owes me . .	£30 15 -
Goods	355 10 6	T. Kay owes me . . .	70 5 -
Bank	670 10 -	I owe E. Leek	10 10 -
I owe T. Bax . . .	20 - -		

The transactions for June were as follows—

19..			£	s.	d.
June 2	Sold Goods for Cash		50	-	-
" 5	Paid T. Bax by cheque		19	10	-
	Was allowed discount			10	-
" 8	T. Kay declared bankrupt. There were no assets				
" 12	Sold Goods to A. Arnold		69	5	-
" 14	Received cheque from A. Arnold to settle his account, less 2½% discount		97	10	-
" 16	Sold Goods to W. Farley		80	-	-
" 16	Bought Goods of T. Bax		49	10	6
" 18	Paid E. Leek by Cash		9	19	6
	Was allowed discount			10	6
" 22	Bought Goods of E. Leek		50	12	3
" 25	Sold Goods to A. Arnold		5	5	4
" 29	Sold Goods for Cash		19	10	3
" 29	Paid into Bank		50	-	-
" 30	Paid Trade Expenses by Cash		12	15	6
" 30	Value of Stock in hand		261	12	6

EXERCISE 52

Make Journal and Ledger entries on 31st December for the following depreciations. Machinery, value £1,200, rate of depreciation 10 per cent per annum. Delivery vans, value £500, rate of depreciation 12 per cent per annum; Shop fittings, value £350, rate of depreciation 4 per cent per annum.

EXERCISE 53

N. London had on 1st October the following assets and liabilities—

Cash in hand, £11 2s 6d; Cash at Bank, £690 10s.; Stock in hand, £900; Furniture, £150; Machinery, £250; Debtors: C. York, £45; T. Devon, £38. Creditors: D. Ash, £60; A. Bath, £80. Enter the above, and the following transactions in the proper books, make a Trial Balance, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet.

			£	s.	d.
19..					
Oct.	1	Sold Goods to C. York	22	8	6
"	3	Bought Goods from D. Ash	30	10	—
"	5	Received cheque from C. York, £43; Discount, £2	45	—	—
"	6	Sold Goods to T. Devon	35	9	6
"	9	Sent cheque to D. Ash, £40; received Discount, £1 10s.	41	10	—
"	10	T. Devon returned Goods	1	9	6
"	12	Sold Goods to G. Lancaster	50	—	—
"	13	Sent cheque to A. Bath	45	10	6
"	16	T. Devon sent cheque, £29 10s.; Discount, £1 5s.	30	15	—
"	17	Bought Goods from M. Selby	57	10	—
"	19	Sent cheque to A. Bath, £33; Discount, £1 9s. 6d.	34	9	6
"	20	Drew cheque for Office Cash	10	—	—
"	20	Paid various Expenses in Cash	14	5	6
"	20	Depreciation of Furniture	7	10	—
"	20	Depreciation of Machinery	20	—	—
"	20	Stock in hand	920	—	—

THE TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

IN Chapter IX we saw how the accounts for goods were balanced, and we found that before we could do this, we had to find the value of the goods unsold. It has also happened in some exercises that in addition to credit purchases and sales, there have been cash purchases and cash sales, and in some cases there have been returns either inward or outward. If these were combined into one account it would be difficult to tell what the total or net purchases and sales were without making a separate addition or subtraction on another slip of paper. Most traders like to be able to compare their total and net purchases and total and net sales for any month with previous months, so that they can see, among other things, whether their turnover is increasing or decreasing, and whether their purchases are keeping steady or increasing correspondingly. In order to have this information available, it is usual to open separate accounts for the purchases and sales, and returns inwards and returns outwards, and as that leaves only the goods in hand at the beginning and end of the period, it is usual to enter these in the "Stock Account." Assuming the following transactions: stock, 1st Jan., £160; cash purchases 10th Jan., £25, 21st Jan., £17; month's credit purchases, £275; cash sales 8th Jan. £40, 19th Jan. £31; month's credit sales, £370; returns inwards £30, returns outwards £22. The accounts, as before stocktaking, would then appear as follows—

<i>Dr.</i>		PURCHASES ACCOUNT			<i>Cr.</i>	
19..			£	s.	d.	
Jan. 10	To Cash . . .		25	-	-	
" 21	" " " . . .		17	-	-	
" 31	" " Purchases as per Purchases Book . . .		275	-	-	

Dr.		SALES ACCOUNT				Cr.	
				19.. Jan. 8	By Cash . . .	£	s. d.
				" 19	" " . . .	40	- -
				" 31	" Sales as per Sales Book .	31	- -
						370	- -

Dr.		RETURNS INWARDS ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 31	To Returns .		£	s. d.			
			30	- -			

Dr.		RETURNS OUTWARDS ACCOUNT				Cr.	
				19.. Jan. 31	By Returns .	£	s. d.
						22	- -

Dr.		STOCK ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19 . Jan. 1	To Goods in hand .		£	s. d.			
			160	- -			

These entries would, of course, be posted from the subsidiary books, viz., C.B., P.B., S.B., R.I.B., R.O.B., and Journal. But now, how are we to find the profit? It is found in this way: at the end of the month, or whatever period the trader pleases, a new account, called the "Trading Account" is opened, and to it are transferred all the accounts relating to "Goods," these accounts being balanced or "closed." To make the transfer, we must first of all have a Journal entry.

In the case of the Stock Account, for example, the goods in hand on 1st Jan. are on the *debit* side, and this amount is transferred to the *debit* side of the Trading Account. But we cannot have a debit for the same item in two accounts, and therefore the debit in the Stock Account must be cancelled by a *credit* entry showing that the amount has been transferred to the Trading Account. Our Journal entry will be as follows—

JOURNAL							
19.. Jan. 31	Trading Account .	:	:	:	:	£	s. d.
	To Stock Account .	:	:	:	:	160	- -
							160 - -

And this, when posted, will appear as follows—

Dr.		STOCK ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 1	To Goods in hand	£	s.	d.	19.. Jan. 31	By Trading Account	£ s. d. 160 - -
		160	-	-			

Dr.		TRADING ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19.. Jan. 31	To Stock Account	£	s.	d.			
		160	-	-			

The Purchases Account and the Returns Inwards Account will need exactly similar Journal entries to close them. The Sales Account, and the Returns Outwards Account having the items on the credit side will need a *debit* entry in that account and a *credit* entry in the Trading Account.

We must now deal with the figure obtained at stocktaking as the value of the goods in hand at the end of the period. We have seen (page 34) that in order to find the profit or loss the stock in hand had to be entered in the Trading Account; we must credit it with the value of the stock in hand, which we will suppose to be £180. We must not, however, have a credit without a debit, or vice versa, and therefore, since the £180 represents goods which belong to us, we debit the Stock Account, and so obtain our double entry.

The full Journal entries are as follows—

19..					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 31	Trading Account	.	.	.	Dr.	160	-	-		
	To Stock Account	.	.	.	Cr.			160	-	-
" 31	Trading Account	.	.	.	Dr.	317	-	-		
	To Purchases Account	.	.	.	Cr.			317	-	-
" 31	Trading Account	.	.	.	Dr.	30	-	-		
	To Returns Inwards Account	.	.	.	Cr.			30	-	-
" 31	Sales Account	.	.	.	Dr.	441	-	-		
	To Trading Account	.	.	.	Cr.			441	-	-
" 31	Returns Outwards Account	.	.	.	Dr.	22	-	-		
	To Trading Account	.	.	.	Cr.			22	-	-
" 31	Stock Account	.	.	.	Dr.	180	-	-		
	To Trading Account	.	.	.	Cr.			180	-	-

When the items are posted the accounts will appear as follows—

Dr.		STOCK ACCOUNT		Cr.	
19..		£ s. d.	19..	£ s. d.	
Jan. 1	To Goods in hand . .	160 - -	Jan. 31	By Trading A/c	160 - -
Jan. 31	To Goods in hand . .	180 - -			

Dr.		PURCHASES ACCOUNT		Cr.	
19..		£ s. d.	19..	£ s. d.	
Jan. 10	To Cash . .	25 - -	Jan. 31	By Trading A/c	317 - -
" 21	" " " " " "	17 - -			
" 31	" Purchases as per Purchases Book . .	275 - -			
		£317 - -			£317 - -

Dr.		RETURNS INWARDS ACCOUNT		Cr.	
19..		£ s. d.	19..	£ s. d.	
Jan. 31	To Returns . .	30 - -	Jan. 31	By Trading A/c	30 - -

Dr.		RETURNS OUTWARDS ACCOUNT		Cr.	
19..		£ s. d.	19..	£ s. d.	
Jan. 31	To Trading A/c	22 - -	Jan. 31	By Returns . .	22 - -

Dr.		SALES ACCOUNT		Cr.	
19..		£ s. d.	19..	£ s. d.	
Jan. 31	To Trading A/c	441 - -	Jan. 8	By Cash . .	40 - -
			" 19	" " " " " "	31 - -
			" 31	" Sales as per Sales Book	370 - -
		£441 - -			£441 - -

Dr.		TRADING ACCOUNT		Cr.	
19..		£ s. d.	19..	£ s. d.	
Jan. 31	To Stock . .	160 - -	Jan. 31	By Sales . .	441 - -
" 31	" Purchases . .	317 - -	" 31	" Returns Outwards . .	22 - -
" 31	" Returns Inwards . .	30 - -	" 31	" Stock . .	180 - -
" 31	" Profit & Loss	136 - -			
		£643 - -			£643 - -

The figure of £136 is obtained by subtracting the total of the debit side from the total of the credit side, and, of course, the difference represents the Gross Profit, which is transferred to the Profit and Loss Account. The Profit and Loss Account, too, deals only with *totals* of the items of profits and losses. Separate accounts should be opened for Rent Account, Wages Account, Interest Received Account, and for other items of profit or loss, as the case may be. Each of these accounts would be closed by transferring the total amount at the end of the month or other period to the Profit and Loss Account. Thus, taking the Wages Account as an example, and supposing the wages paid to be £10 per week, the account before being closed would appear as follows—

Dr.		WAGES ACCOUNT		Gr.	
19..		£	s. d.	19..	£ s. d.
Jan. 8	To Cash . . .	10	- -		
" 15	" " . . .	10	- -		
" 22	" " . . .	10	- -		
" 29	" " . . .	10	- -		

In order to close the account and transfer the total amount we shall need a Journal entry. Since in the Wages Account the items have been debited, a *credit* entry will be needed to make both sides equal, and being a loss, the Profit and Loss Account must be *debited*. The Journal entry will therefore be as follows—

JOURNAL

19..		Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 31	Profit & Loss Account		40 - -	
	To Wages Account			40 - -

After this item has been posted the accounts will appear as follows—

Dr.		WAGES ACCOUNT		Cr.	
19..		£	s. d.	19..	£
Jan. 8	To Cash . . .	10	- -	Jan. 31	By Profit and
" 15	" " . . .	10	- -		Loss Account
" 22	" " . . .	10	- -		40 - -
" 29	" " . . .	10	- -		
		£40	- -		£40 - -

Dr.		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT							
19..		£	s.	d.	19 .		£	s.	d.
Jan. 31	To Wages A/c .	40	-	-	Jan. 31	By Trading A/c	136	-	-
" 31	" Capital A/c.	96	-	-					
		£136	-	-			£136	-	-

The amount of £96 is the difference between the two sides and represents the net profit to the owner of the business. When separate accounts are opened for Stock, Purchases, and Sales, and for the items of expense, the Trading and the Profit and Loss Accounts are not opened until after the Trial Balance has been found to agree, that is, that the Dr. and Cr. sides are equal.

TRIAL BALANCE

		£	£
Debtors: T. Mann		170	
H. Venn		216	
Opening Stock	T.	487	
Creditors: M. Dunn			187
P. Hann			97
Furniture		100	
Purchases	T.	840	
Salaries		74	
Carriage on Purchases	T.	30	
Returns Inwards	T.	10	
Bad Debts		22	
Sales	T.		1210
Rent and Rates		63	
Returns Outwards	T.		15
Bank Balance		61	
Discount		13	
Capital			632
Office Expenses		55	
		<u>£2141</u>	<u>£2141</u>
Closing Stock, £477			
Depreciate Furniture, 5% p.a.			

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR				ENDING . . .		Cr.
Dr.						
To Stock . . .		£	487	By Sales . . .	£	1210
„ Purchases . . .	840			less Returns . . .	10	
less Returns . . .	15		825			1200
				„ Stock . . .		477
„ Carriage . . .			30			
„ Gross Profit c/d . . .			335			
			<u>£1677</u>			<u>£1677</u>
To Rent and Rates . . .		£	63	By Gross Profit b/d . . .		335
„ Salaries . . .			74			
„ Office Expenses . . .			55			
„ Bad Debts . . .			22			
„ Discount . . .			13			
„ Depreciation . . .			5			
„ Net Profit . . .			103			
			<u>£335</u>			<u>£335</u>

It will be seen that since these “closing” entries, as they are called, are not made until after the Trial Balance has been agreed, and as the Trial Balance contains the balances of the accounts, therefore these entries can be made direct from the information contained in the Trial Balance. Consequently the Trading, the Profit and Loss Account, and the Balance Sheet can be compiled from the Trial Balance without referring to the actual accounts.

We have seen earlier in this Chapter that the debit balances of the Stock Account and the Purchases Account are placed on the debit side of the Trading Account; and the credit balance of the Sales Account is placed on the credit side of the Trading Account. Therefore, it is a simple matter for us to extract the figures and place them in the Trading Account on the same side as they are in the Trial Balance. Similarly with the Profit and Loss Account. In the case of the Balance Sheet, however, the rule is slightly different. Debit balances of accounts are placed on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet,

that is, the right-hand side, which in an account is the credit; while credit balances of accounts are placed on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet, the left-hand side, which in an account is the debit. But the Balance Sheet is *not* an account and the items in the Trial Balance relating to the Balance Sheet must be placed on the opposite side to that on which they are in the Trial Balance. Let us take an example.

Assume we have just completed the Trial Balance on page 91.

We must now pick out the items which are placed in the Trading Account; Stock, Purchases, Sales, and the Returns Accounts are obvious, but the item "Carriage in Purchases" may be doubtful. The title of the account indicates that a charge has been made for the conveyance of goods from the sellers to ourselves, and the cost of the goods has consequently been increased. Therefore the item is placed in the Trading Account, which appears on page 92.

Note that the Returns Inwards and Outwards Accounts are deducted from the Purchases and Sales items in the Trading Account, instead of being placed on the debit and credit sides. The effect is the same; they are arranged in this manner to show the net purchases and net sales. In actual business the Profit and Loss Account is joined to the Trading Account in the manner shown instead of having a separate heading.

It will be seen that the remaining items in the Trial Balance are Debtors and Creditors, Bank Balance, and Capital. The preparation of the Final Accounts, as the Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts are sometimes called, is considerably helped if a letter T or P, or a tick, is marked in the Trial Balance when the item has been placed in the Trading or Profit and Loss Account, as has been done in this example for the Trading Account. The remaining items will be those to be inserted in the Balance Sheet, which will appear as shown on page 94.

In actual business the names of the Debtors and Creditors are not inserted in the Balance Sheet, only the totals of separate lists being inserted. The student should also notice that items in the Trial Balance are only inserted once in the Final

BALANCE SHEET AS AT . . .

<i>Liabilities</i>		£	<i>Assets</i>		£
Creditors: M. Dunn .		187	Bank Balance .		61
P Hann .		97	Debtors: T. Mann .		170
Capital Account—			H. Venn .		216
Balance .	632		Stock .		477
add Net Profit .	103		Furniture .	100	
		735	less Depreciation	5	
					95
		<u>£1019</u>			<u>£1019</u>

Accounts and Balance Sheet, but an item outside the Trial Balance, such as Closing Stock in this example, must be inserted twice, once in the Trading or Profit and Loss Account and once in the Balance Sheet, in order to fulfil the Double Entry.

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XX

EXERCISE 54

From the following particulars prepare Purchases, Sales, Stock, Rent, Wages, Discount, Trading, and Profit and Loss Accounts for March, closing the accounts by means of Journal entries.

Cash sales, £54; credit sales, £147; credit purchases, £120; cash purchases, £36; stock on 1st March, £175, and on 31st March, £200; the rent for the month was £10; the wages were £10 per week; the discount allowed to me was £7 10s., while I allowed my debtors £5.

EXERCISE 55

From the following particulars prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts for the month of June.

Total Purchases, £132 3s.; total sales, £201 4s. 1d.; Trade Expenses Account, £6 10s. 3d.; Wages Account, £26 10s.; Discount Account, 19s. (allowed to me). The stock on hand at 30th June was £20.

CHAPTER XXI

REVISION

BEFORE entering upon a further part of our study it will be well for us to review our past work, and see what we know of the subject thus far. We shall then be better prepared to go farther.

We have learned, then, that the great principle of Double Entry Book-keeping is that every debit entry must have a corresponding credit entry, so that the sum of the *debits* should equal the sum of the *credits*, and that where this is not the case there must be an error in our work somewhere. The system, therefore, reduces the liability to error, and when a mistake is committed, it is almost certain to be discovered in time to be remedied.

In applying the principle just referred to, we followed the rule that the *receiving* account is made *debtor* to the *sending* or *delivering* account for whatever was sent or delivered; that is, Cash, Goods, etc. This rule we shall continue to follow in the transactions to be dealt with in the following chapters.

We have seen that in actual business there are certain subsidiary books used to facilitate entries in the Ledger; namely, *Cash Book*, *Purchases Book*, *Sales Book*, *Returns Inward*, and *Returns Outwards Books*, and *Journal*. There are other subsidiary books in addition to these, according to the particular requirements of each business, but the method of using them is much the same, and the student will find it easy to adapt his knowledge to the circumstances of the case, as may be necessary. As a matter of fact, the Cash Book is strictly a part of the Ledger, and it is only because there are so many entries for cash that a special book is provided for them.

Our Balance Sheet, it will be remembered, showed us, in a very brief form, the state of our affairs after recording a set of transactions. The difference between the two sides of the Balance Sheet, that is to say, the *balance*, represented what we were worth: and as this constituted our *capital*, it should,

of course, always agree with the balance of our Capital Account. Where this was found to be the case, we rightly regarded it as a further proof of the accuracy of our work.

And now we may go a little farther in our study, and see something of other transactions that occur in business and the method of dealing with them. We shall, however, have nothing to unlearn. On the contrary, the principles we have mastered so far will be applied in treating the new features as they arise.

QUESTIONS

1. What is Double Entry?
2. How does it ensure accuracy in our work?
3. What rule is to be followed in applying the Double Entry principle?
4. Why is a special book provided for cash?
5. What does the balance of the Balance Sheet represent?
6. With what account should it agree?

EXERCISE 56

From the following prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts. Stock on hand, £1,950; Depreciation of Furniture, 10 per cent per annum.

TRIAL BALANCE, 31st DECEMBER

	£	£
Stock, 1st January	2177	
Rent and Rates	450	
Furniture	300	
Sales		3100
General Expenses	87	
Debtors	795	
Capital		2800
Purchases	1575	
Cash in hand	391	
Returns Inwards	105	
Bad Debts	48	
Returns Outwards		125
Carriage on Purchases	67	
Salaries	400	
Creditors		370
	<u>£6395</u>	<u>£6395</u>

EXERCISE J,

F. P. McIntosh began business on 1st March with the following Assets and Liabilities.

Cash in hand, £50 14s.; Cash at Bank, £957 8s. Debtors: T. Wilson, £90 4s. 6d.; W. Tapper, £36 7s. 6d.; M. Hay, £160. Creditors: A. Hunter, £47 4s. 6d.; N. Farrer, £89 10s. and Stock, £500.

Find his Capital and then enter the following transactions in the Books of Original Entry, and make out Trial Balance, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, and Balance Sheet.

19..			£	s.	d.
Mar.	1	Sold Goods to T. Wilson	45	7	6
"	2	Received cheque from M. Hay	90	—	—
"	2	Bought Goods from T. Cadman	53	6	5
"	3	Paid N. Farrer, cheque	49	10	—
"	5	Received letter from W. Tapper saying he is insolvent and enclosing cheque for	18	3	9
		Wrote off remainder as Bad Debt.			
"	6	Paid Wages in Cash	14	10	—
"	6	Returned Goods to T. Cadman	4	10	6
"	8	Sent A. Hunter, cheque	40	—	—
"	9	Sold Goods for Cash	21	10	—
"	10	Bought Goods from A. Hunter	38	15	—
"	11	Sold Goods to J. Cullum	70	—	—
"	11	Paid Trade Expenses in Cash	9	10	—
"	12	Received cheque from T. Wilson	40	—	—
		Allowed him discount	—	4	6
"	13	Paid Wages in Cash	14	10	—
"	13	Stock in hand	400	—	—

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Bills are either *Inland* or *Foreign*. An **Inland Bill** is one drawn by a person resident within the British Isles upon another person also resident within the same place; as a bill drawn by a person in Manchester upon a person in London. A **Foreign Bill** is one drawn by a person resident in one country upon another person resident in some other country; as a bill drawn by a firm in Liverpool upon a firm in Calcutta.

The following is a specimen of an Inland Bill—

6 10s. 6d. Due 11th May. • London, 8th February, 19..

Three months after date pay to me or my order the sum of Sixty-six

9D. Pounds Ten Shillings and Sixpence sterling for value received.

FAMP To Mr. Thomas Benson, James Robinson.

 Manchester.

This bill is drawn by James Robinson upon Thomas Benson. The person who draws or makes out the bill is called the *drawer*; the person upon whom it is drawn is called the *drawee*. The *drawee* is the person who will have to *pay*; the *drawer* is the person who will *receive* the amount. In its present form the document is called a *draft*; and in this state it is sent by James Robinson to Thomas Benson to be signed, and as it is called, *accepted*. When T. Benson receives the draft, if he is willing to pay as directed on the form, he writes on the paper, and generally, across the face of it, the word

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

“accepted,” together with his name, and, very likely, the name of his bank where the amount will be paid. The draft has now become an *acceptance*, and, because he has *accepted* it, T. Benson is called the *acceptor*. In its altered form it is returned to the drawer, *James Robinson*.

The following is a specimen of an **Acceptance**—

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">9D. STAMP</p> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> £66 10s. 6d. Due 11th May. London, 8th February, 19. </div> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Three months after date, pay to me or my order the sum of Sixty-six Pounds Ten Shillings and Sixpence sterling for value received.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> To Mr. Thomas Benson, Manchester. James Robinson. </div>
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Since J. Robinson is to *receive* the amount of the bill, it is to *him* a **Bill Receivable**; but, because Thomas Benson will have to *pay* it, it is to *him* a **Bill Payable**. There is, therefore, a twofold aspect to every bill; it is at once both a Bill Receivable and a Bill Payable, according as it is looked at from the point of view of the *drawer* or the *drawee*.

It will be noticed that the bill is due on the 11th of May, three months and *three* days from the 8th of February.

The three extra days allowed for the payment of the bill are called *days of grace*.

Suppose, however that J. Robinson desires to obtain money for the bill before the date on which it falls due. He can do so by taking it to a banker, who will cash it for him, giving him the amount stated in the bill *less* his charge for cashing it. Such a proceeding is called *discounting* the bill, and the amount charged by the banker is called *discount*. Or, if he wishes, J. Robinson may pay the bill away to someone else to whom he owes money. In this case, he *endorses* it, that is, he writes his name across the back of the bill, which then becomes a negotiable document, and may be passed from one person to another, each one endorsing it in turn, until, eventually, it is presented, on the 11th of May, for payment at the bank mentioned by the original acceptor, T. Benson.

Bills may be drawn at Sight or at a stated time after sight. The following is a specimen—

£70 10s. 0d.

Leeds, 8th May, 19..

Fourteen days after sight pay to me or my order the sum of Seventy

9D.
STAMP

Pounds Ten Shillings sterling for value received.

*To Mr. William Wood,
75 Arthur Street, London, E.C.4.*

George Gragson.

When Mr. Wood receives this document for *sighting*, or *accepting*, he signs his name across it, as in the previous case, and adds the date on which he does so. The bill will fall due three days after the expiration of the time stated, and, like the previous bill, it may be negotiated, paid away, or discounted.

Foreign Bills are usually drawn in sets of three, and sent abroad by different mails, so that in case the first gets lost by any means, the second or third may be safely delivered. When *one* of the three reaches the person upon whom it is drawn, the others are, of course, of no value.

The following is a specimen of a Foreign Bill—

No. 564.

Due.....
Bombay, 4th April, 19..

£450 15s. 6d.

5s.
STAMP

At four months after sight of this our First of Exchange (second and third of same tenor and date being unpaid) pay to the order of Charles Cookson the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Sixpence sterling, value received.

*To Messrs. Dunn, Evans & Co.,
London.*

Blake, White & Co.

This bill is endorsed by Mr. Cookson, and presented by him, or his agents, to Messrs. Dunn, Evans & Co., to be *sighted*, and in due time it is presented for payment.

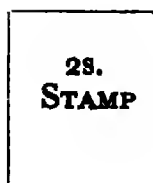
There is another form of bill called a **Promissory Note**.

It is, as its name implies, a *promise* to pay a certain sum of money, on a specified date, to the person whose name appears on the document, or to the order of such person. It will be noticed that a Promissory Note is *drawn* and is *payable* by the *same person*. In this it differs from a Bill of Exchange, which is *drawn* by one person, and *payable* by another. A Promissory Note, however, may be used exactly like an Acceptance, and in Book-keeping it is treated as such.

The following is a specimen of a Promissory Note—

£150.

Birmingham, 8th June, 19..



Two months after date, I promise to pay to Mr. Edward Henshaw, or order, the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds sterling for value received.

Samuel Kennedy.

In the Promissory Note just given, Samuel Kennedy is both the *drawer* and the *payer*; the amount, however, will be *received* by Edward Henshaw, and, therefore, to Edward Henshaw it is a *Bill Receivable*, while to Samuel Kennedy it is a *Bill Payable*.

A further example of a Promissory Note is given below. It will be noted that the promise is to pay *on demand*. No days of grace are allowed on notes drawn on demand.

£300

London, 8th June, 19 .



On demand I promise to pay James Eckersley, or order, the sum of Three Hundred Pounds sterling value received.

Charles Dixon.

Bills of Exchange are very useful in commerce. They *settle the time* when a debt is to be paid; they are *negotiable documents*, and may be turned into ready money, by *discounting*, as soon as they are received, if this is desired; they are *convenient representatives of money*, and may be sent through the

post with little or no risk, as in case of loss the payment of a bill may be stopped at the bank, and a new bill sent.

QUESTIONS

1. What is a Bill of Exchange?
2. How many kinds of bills are there?
3. What is an Inland Bill? A Foreign Bill?
4. Write out a form of Inland Bill, drawn by yourself upon Bernard Smith, of London, for the sum of £50, and payable in three months.

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XXII

EXERCISE 58

On January, 19 . ., Alfred Smith, of Manchester, draws upon Edward Roberts, London, at two months' date for £160 15s. 6d. Make out the bill as accepted by E. Roberts, and say when it will be due.

EXERCISE 59

On 8th March, 19 . ., Messrs. Crews, Smith & Co., of London, drew upon Messrs. Slatin & Sons, of Calcutta, requesting them to pay to the order of Messrs. Brown, Umber & Co., at four months after sight, the sum of £1,200. Draw the bill, as the *first* of the set of three, and say *why* Foreign Bills are usually drawn in sets of three.

EXERCISE 60

On 14th November, 19 . ., James Hughes, of Huddersfield, gave a Promissory Note, at one month's date, to Arthur Dawson, for the sum of £25 10s. 6d. Draw out the Promissory Note and say when it would be mature.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE BILLS BOOKS

WHEN we *accept* a bill we become liable for its payment, and it is to *us* a *Bill Payable*. The fact of having *accepted* a bill would be recorded in a **Bills Payable Book**, ruled as in the specimen given, with columns for the various particulars required. When we receive an *acceptance* from someone else, or when we *draw* (a bill) upon someone else, such an acceptance or bill would be to *us* a *Bill Receivable*, and this would be recorded in the **Bills Receivable Book**, made out as in the specimen. The headings of the columns will explain their use.

Let us take the following Bill transactions and enter them in their proper places in the Bill Books—

EXERCISE 61

			£	s.	d.
19..					
Jan.	1	Received from W. Mason his Acceptance at two months	150	-	-
"	8	Accepted G. Jones's Draft payable in a month	70	10	6
"	15	Gave J. Wild my Acceptance at four months	200	-	-
"	19	Bought of Sands & Co., for three months' Bill, Goods	75	-	-
"	25	Received from C. Cliffe his Acceptance at three months	50	15	-
"	28	Sold to W. Berry, Goods, and received his Bill at one month in payment	80	10	6
"	30	Accepted A. Adam's Draft at two months	40	12	6

NOTES ON EXERCISE 61

On 1st January, we received from W. Mason *his Acceptance*, that is, his undertaking to *pay*. This is to *us* a *Bill Receivable*. On the 8th, *we* accept G. Jones's Draft, and so become liable for its *payment*; it is, therefore, to *us* a *Bill Payable*. On the 15th, we give J. Wild *our Acceptance* or undertaking to *pay*.

BILLS PAYABLE

L.F. No.	Date when accepted	To whom given	Where payable	Term	When due	Amount	When due												Remarks
							Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1	19.. Jan. 8	G. Jones	Liverpool	1 mo.	Feb. 11	£ 70 10 6	11												
2	" 15	J. Wild	"	4 mos.	May 18	200 - -				18									
3	" 19	Sarda & Co.	"	3 "	Apr. 22	75 - -					22								
4	" 30	A. Adams	"	2 "	" 2	40 12 6					2								

and this, too, is a Bill Payable. On the 19th, we buy goods and pay for them with a Bill, on which, at the proper time, we shall have to pay the amount stated. The transaction on the 25th is similar to that on the 1st. On the 28th we *sell* to W. Berry goods valued at £80 10s. 6d., and receive his bill in payment. W. Berry will have to pay this, so that it is, to *us*, a Bill Receivable. The item on the 30th is the same as that on the 8th. When these are entered up, our Bills Books should appear as shown on page 104.

QUESTIONS

1. When I *accept* a draft, is it to *me* a B.P. (Bill Payable) or a B.R. (Bill Receivable)?
2. When G. Gray sends me *his* Acceptance, is it to *him* a B.P. or B.R.?
3. When I *draw* upon E. Kay, and he *accepts*, is the bill, as regards *me*, a B.P. or B.R.?
4. What are "days of grace"?
5. When would a three months' sight bill be due which was accepted on 7th Feb.? (Always calculate as *calendar* months.)

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XXIII

EXERCISE 62

From the following particulars compile Bills Books—

			£	s.	d.
19..					
Feb. 1	Drew on J. Kay at one month (<i>We</i> draw, he <i>accepts</i>)		100	-	-
" 6	W. Moss drew on us at three months (<i>He</i> draws, <i>we</i> accept)		50	10	-
" 12	Received from K. Moore his Acceptance at four months		85	15	-
" 19	Gave E. Lee our Acceptance at one month		45	5	6
" 20	Accepted G. Roe's Draft at three months		150	-	-
" 21	Received from W. Ball, J. Martin's Acceptance at one month		35	10	-
	(This is to us a Bill Receivable. The fact that J. Martin will eventually have to pay it does not affect our entry, except that in the column for "Acceptor" we write "J. Martin"; and in the column for "Drawer," "W. Ball.")				
" 28	Gave S. Sly our Acceptance at two months		60	10	6

EXERCISE 63

From the following statement compile Bills Books—

			£	s.	d.
19..					
Mar.	1	Received of William Stainer his Acceptance at two months	100	—	
„	8	Accepted A. Swift's Draft at three months	250	—	
„	12	Received of B. Wrigley his Promissory Note at one month	75	—	
„	16	Gave S. Cook my Acceptance at four months	150	10	
„	23	Received of F. Hurst, E. King's Acceptance at three months	86	16	
„	30	Accepted H. Lever's Draft at one month	120	—	
Apr.	1	Drew on I. Jay at a month, and he accepted next day	60	6	
„	8	Accepted W. Morgan's Draft at two months	120	12	
„	14	Received Bill at three months from K. Bealey	180	5	
„	18	J. Green drew on me at two months' date, and I accepted his Draft	270	—	
„	23	Gave my Bill at one month to A. Deal	55	15	
„	28	O. Mars accepted my Draft at one month	90	10	

CHAPTER XXIV

POSTING THE BILLS BOOKS

THE Bills Books are posted to the Ledger in exactly the same way as the Purchases Book and the Sales Book. When a person gives us a bill, we enter the particulars of it in the Bills Receivable Book, and *credit* the account of the person who gave us the bill; thus, "By B.R., so much." At the end of the month the total amount of the bills received is transferred to the *Dr.* side of the "Bills Receivable Account" in the Ledger, where it is entered thus: "To Bills Received, so much." In the same way, when *we* give a bill to a person, it is entered in the Bills Payable Book, and the account of the person to whom we gave the bill is *debited* with the amount of it. At the end of the month the total amount of Bills Payable is transferred to the *Cr.* side of "Bills Payable Account" in the Ledger, where it is entered thus: "By Bills Granted, so much." Thus we have a *debit* and a *credit* for the bill transactions in the Ledger.

EXERCISE 64

From the following particulars compile Bills Books, and post them into Ledger, as directed above.

		£	s.	d.
19..				
Mar	1	Received from F. Hall his Acceptance at one month	65	15 -
"	5	Gave G. Hawker my Acceptance at two months	110	10 6
"	8	Drew on I. Irving at three months' date for	50	- -
"	10	J. James accepted my Draft at three months for	90	- -
"	14	Received from F. Hall his Acceptance at two months	30	- -
"	19	Gave G. Hawker my Acceptance at one month	45	15 -
"	21	J. James gives me his Acceptance at one month for	35	10 -
"	28	Accepted W. Young's Draft at two months' date	80	- -

When Exercise 64 has been completed, the result will be as shown below; the names of the places would be on the bills. It will be seen, too, that the date on which a bill is *received* may be different from that on which it was *accepted*. The difference would be caused by the time spent in transmitting the bill through the post.

LEDGER

Dr.		F. HALL, BOLTON				Cr.	
				19 . Mar. 1	By Bill Rec. .	£	s. d.
				" 14	" " " .	65	15 -
						30	- -
Dr.		G. HAWKER, LONDON				Cr.	
19 . Mar. 5	To Bill Pay.	£	s. d.				
" 19	" " "	110	10 6				
		45	15 6				
Dr.		I. IRVING, HALIFAX				Cr.	
				19 . Mar. 8	By Bill Rec. .	£	s. d.
						50	- -
Dr.		J. JAMES, LEEDS				Cr.	
				19 . Mar. 10	By Bill Rec. .	£	s. d.
				" 21	" " " .	90	- -
						35	10 -
Dr.		W. YOUNG, LONDON				Cr.	
19 . Mar. 28	To Bill Pay. .	£	s. d.				
		80	- -				
Dr.		BILLS RECEIVABLE ACCOUNT				Cr.	
19 . Mar. 31	To Bills Rec. .	£	s. d.				
		271	5 -				

[illegible][illegible]

<i>Dr.</i>		BILLS PAYABLE ACCOUNT				<i>Cr.</i>	
				19.. Mar. 31	By Bills Granted :	£	s. d.
						236	6 -

QUESTIONS

1. How do you post the Bills Books?
2. On which side of the Bills Receivable Account do you enter the total amount of bills received?
3. What is a Promissory Note? Would you treat it as a bill?
4. How does a Promissory Note differ from a Bill of Exchange?
5. Explain why a bill may be received on a different date from that on which it has been *accepted*.
6. What do you mean by "accepting" a bill?
7. State some of the advantages of bills in trade.
8. Which account would be credited if *you* accept a bill?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XXIV

EXERCISE 65

Compile Bills Books, and post same into Ledger.

19..			£	s.	d.
Apr. 1	Drew on G. Lever at two months for	.	100	-	-
" 5	Accepted F. Lakin's Draft at three months for	.	89	10	-
" 8	W. Moss accepted my Draft at one month for	.	66	15	6
" 19	As Bell gave me his Promissory Note, due in two months for	.	40	10	6
" 15	Gave B. Eccles my Acceptance at four months for	.	200	-	-
" 22	Received from E. Delves his Acceptance at one month	.	70	-	-
" 29	S. Taylor accepted my Draft at three months for	.	50	10	-

EXERCISE 66

From the following, compile Bills Books, and post into Ledger—

19..			£	s.	d.
May	1	Received from A. Bigley his Acceptance at two months	160	10	—
"	6	Accepted R. Moore's Draft at one month	100	—	—
"	12	D. Ingham drew on me at three months, and I accepted his Draft	260	10	6
"	13	J. Lander accepted my Draft at two months	89	15	—
"	18	Gave A. Samson my Bill at three months	60	2	6
"	24	Accepted E. Mills's Draft at one month	40	5	9
"	28	Gave my Bill at two months to C. Drury	56	10	6
"	30	Received from L. Oswald his Bill at one month	130	13	—

EXERCISE 67

Compile Bills Book, and post into the Ledger—

19..			£	s.	d.
June	1	Gave my Acceptance at one month to A. Delves	72	12	6
"	6	Received from S. Unwin his Bill at three months	170	5	—
"	10	Accepted W. Hamnett's Draft at two months	130	10	—
"	15	W. Noon accepted my Draft at four months	160	10	—
"	22	Drew on B. Sheldon at one month, and he accepted and returned my Draft on the 24th	350	—	—
"	26	Gave my Acceptance to W. Wheeldon at one month	88	18	—
"	30	Received from B. Connor, A. Steele's Acceptance at two months from 20th June	140	5	—

EXERCISE 68

Enter into the proper books, post, and balance, drawing out Trial Balance, Trading, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet. Estimate Stock of Goods unsold on 31st Jan., at £310.

19..			£	s.	d.
Jan.	1	Commenced Business with Cash . . .	1000	—	—
„	2	Paid into Bank	960	—	—
„	4	Bought Goods for cheque	150	10	6
„	8	Sold Goods for cheque	80	10	—
„	12	Paid into Bank	20	—	—
„	15	Bought of G. Luke, Goods	200	—	—
„	18	Sold Goods to A. Banks	40	5	—
„	20	Received of A. Banks, cheque	38	4	9
		Allowed him discount	2	—	9
„	21	Sold Goods to F. Condron	60	—	—
„	24	Bought Goods of C. Drain	120	—	—
„	28	Gave C. Drain my Acceptance at one month	117	—	—
		And was allowed discount	3	—	—
„	30	Received of F. Condron his Bill at two months	57	—	—
		And allowed him discount	3	—	—
„	31	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque	13	12	6

CHAPTER XXV

THE MATURITY OF BILLS

IN some businesses the transactions in Bills are very few and therefore there is not a sufficient need for a special and expensively ruled Bills Book. In such cases it is usual to make use of the one book that can be used for any transaction, viz. the Journal. In journalizing bill transactions we *debit* the Bills Receivable Account with the bills we *receive*, and *credit* the Bills Payable Account with the bills we *give*, crediting or debiting the personal accounts respectively.

When a Bill Receivable falls due, or, as it is technically called, when it arrives at *maturity*, and we receive *cash* for it, we *debit* the Cash Book with the amount "To Bills Receivable Account," and *credit* the Bills Receivable Account "By Cash." The reason of this will be clear, if we think for a moment. A bill is an undertaking to pay a certain amount at a certain date; when the time arrives, and the money is paid, of course, the person who gave the bill (the undertaking to pay) receives his bill back again. The Bills Receivable Account *gives* (or *sends*) him back his bill, and so the Bills Receivable Account is *creditor*, while the Cash Book, which *receives* the cash for the bill, is *debtor*. If we *debit* the Bills Receivable Account when it *receives* a bill, we must *credit* it when it *gives* or *sends* out a bill.

On the other hand, when a Bill Payable arrives at maturity, and we pay *cash* for the amount of the bill, we *debit* Bills Payable Account with the sum paid, and *credit* the Cash Book which *paid* it. This will be understood when we consider that a bill comes *in* (for, having paid the bill, we receive our written undertaking back again) and cash goes *out*. Besides, if we *credit* the Bills Payable Account when it *gives*

a bill, we must *debit* it when the bill comes back, after being paid. When a bill is paid on arriving at *maturity*, it is said to be *honoured* or *retired*.

In the same way, if we *discount* a bill at a banker's, that is, if we receive money for it before it has reached maturity, we *debit* the Cash Book with the full amount of the Bill, *crediting* the Cash Book with the discount charged by the banker, this latter being posted to the *debit* of the Bank Charges Account (which is, of course, a *loss* to us); and *credit* the Bills Receivable Account with the *total* amount of the bill, because, when the banker gives us the *money*, we must give him the *bill*.

Now, try to work the following exercises, and if you find any difficulty in them, refer to the explanation just given, and you will find it will give you the assistance you require.

Enter the following transactions into the Books of Original Entry, post into the Ledger, balance and close the accounts; prepare Trial Balance, Trading and Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet.

EXERCISE 69

19..		£	s.	d.
Apr. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	700	-	-
" 2	Bought Goods for Cash	300	-	-
" 6	Sold to J. Jones, Goods	150	-	-
" 9	Received from J. Jones, his Acceptance at one month	146	5	-
	Allowed him discount	3	15	-
" 12	Sold to G. King, Goods	50	10	-
" 14	Bought of M. Rayner, Goods	116	-	-
" 16	Gave M. Rayner my Acceptance at two months for	110	4	-
	And was allowed discount	5	16	-
" 23	Discounted J. Jones's Acceptance—receiving in Cash	144	9	6
	Discount charged by banker	1	15	6
" 30	Paid Trade Expenses	15	-	-
" 30	Value of Stock on 30th April, £240 10s.			

EXERCISE 70

		£	s.	d.
19..				
May	1	Commenced Business with Cash	400	—
"	3	Bought of C. Bates, Goods	100	10
"	5	Gave C. Bates my Acceptance at two months for	95	9
		And was allowed discount	5	—
"	8	Sold Goods to H. Clay	50	—
"	10	Received from H. Clay, Bill at one month for	48	15
		Allowed him discount	1	5
"	12	Bought Goods for Cash	20	—
"	14	Sold Goods for Cash	5	10
"	18	Discounted H. Clay's Bill, receiving cash	48	10
		Discount charged by banker		4
"	21	Sold Goods to H. Jennings	15	15
"	25	Bought of C. Bates, Goods	70	10
"	31	Paid Trade Expenses	10	—
"	31	Stock of Goods on hand (for Ledger only),		
		£141 10s. 6d.		

QUESTIONS

1. How do you journalize bill transactions?
2. What do you mean by the *maturity* of a bill?
3. What does *honouring* or *retiring* a bill mean?
4. When a bill is matured, and is paid in cash, which account do you *debit*? Which account is credited?
5. When a Bill Payable falls due, and the cash is paid for it, what would be the Journal entry?
6. I discount a bill at the bankers, receiving cash £995, and am charged £5 for the discount. What is the Journal entry?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XXV

EXERCISE 71

Enter the following into the proper subsidiary books. Post and balance the accounts; prepare Trial Balance, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, and Balance Sheet. Value of Goods on hand on 30th November is £98 10s.

19..			£	s.	d.
Nov. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	.	1000	—	—
" 2	Bought of Bamber & Co., Goods	.	300	—	—
" 6	Sold to Reed & Sons, Goods	.	100	—	—
" 9	Gave Bamber & Co. my Acceptance at one month	.	292	10	—
	And was allowed discount	.	7	10	—
" 11	Bought of Bamber & Co., Goods	.	200	—	—
" 13	Received of Reed & Sons, Bill of Exchange at two months	.	97	10	—
	Allowed them discount	.	2	10	—
" 16	Discounted Reed & Sons' Bill, receiving Cash	.	97	2	—
	And was charged discount	.		8	—
" 20	Accepted Bamber & Co.'s Draft at one month	.	190	—	—
	And was allowed discount	.	10	—	—
" 23	Sold Goods to W. Mason	.	290	—	—
" 27	W. Mason accepted my Draft at two months	.	282	15	—
	I allowed him discount	.	7	5	—
" 27	Sold Goods for Cash	.	50	—	—
" 27	Paid Trade Expenses	.	13	3	6

EXERCISE 72

Enter into the proper books, post, and balance as before. Make out Trial Balance, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, and Balance Sheet.

19..			£	s.	d.
Dec. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	.	700	—	—
	Bought Goods from Renshaw & Sons	.	200	—	—
" 4	Sold Goods to Ogden Bros.	.	50	10	—
" 8	Sold Goods for Cash	.	10	10	6
" 8	Accepted Renshaw & Sons' Draft at one month	.	195	—	—
	Was allowed discount	.	5	—	—
" 10	Bought Goods from Fanning & Sons	.	300	—	—
" 14	Gave Fanning & Sons my Acceptance	.	285	—	—
	And was allowed discount	.	15	—	—
" 16	Sold Goods to Weston & Co.	.	300	10	—
" 18	Weston & Co. accepted my Draft at three months	.	292	19	9
	And I allowed them discount	.	7	10	3
" 21	Sold Goods to Weston & Co.	.	40	—	—
" 24	Bought Goods from Renshaw & Sons	.	110	—	—
" 28	Sold Goods for Cash	.	15	3	6
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses	.	14	8	—
" 31	Value of Goods unsold, £236	.			

EXERCISE 73

On 31st May, 19.., Samuel Johnson found the state of his affairs to be as follows—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
He owed A. Roberts .	50	10	—	Bills Receivable on			
„ „ R. Maxwell	100	—	—	hand .	560	—	—
Bills Payable .	300	—	—	Cash in hand .	40	5	3
T. Benson owed him	75	10	6	„ „ Bank .	750	—	—
G. Fenton .	100	—	—	Goods on hand .	960	10	6

The following were the transactions for the succeeding month, and you are asked to show his position, by means of Balance Sheet, on 30th June—

19..		£	s.	d.
June 2	Bill Payable, No. 2, due this day, honoured by Bank	210	—	—
„ 6	Drew on G. Fenton, at a month, for amount owing by him	97	10	—
	Discount allowed to him	2	10	—
„ 9	Accepted R. Maxwell's Draft at two months	95	—	—
	And was allowed discount	5	—	—
„ 9	Paid A. Roberts, by cheque	47	19	6
	Discount allowed	2	10	6
„ 12	Bought Goods from A. Felder	150	—	—
„ 16	Sold Goods to G. Fenton	200	—	—
„ 19	Received from T. Benson, cheque	50	—	—
„ 23	Bill Receivable, No. 4, due this day, paid into Bank	350	—	—
„ 26	Sold Goods, and received payment by cheque	375	10	—
	Bought Goods from R. Maxwell	52	5	—
„ 30	Paid Trade Expenses by Cash	17	2	6
„ 30	Value of Goods unsold, £637			

DISHONoured BILLS

So far we have assumed that all the Bills of Exchange we have received from others have been duly *honoured*, that is to say, *paid*, when they reached *maturity*, or the date on which they were *due*. Unfortunately, however, this does not always turn out to be the fact, for *acceptors* sometimes fail to pay their Bills of Exchange when due. When a person fails to meet, that is, to pay, a bill at maturity, he is said to have *dishonoured* his bill. It is clear that in such a case he still *owes the money*, and, therefore, must be made *debtor* for the amount. It is obvious, too, that the debtor should at once be written to, acquainting him of the fact that his bill has been dishonoured; and, indeed, this is always done, and the tone of the letter is generally severe, demanding immediate settlement.

It is usual, also, to have the dishonoured bill *noted*. **Noting** a bill is a short memorandum by a public notary, certifying that the bill has been duly presented, and that it was dishonoured. The notary makes a charge for his certificate, and, since this charge is incurred through the debtor's failure to pay the bill promptly, the *noting* expenses are also *debited* to the *debtor*, in addition to the amount of the bill.

When a bill is dishonoured, then, *debit* the *acceptor* of the bill with the amount of the bill *and* the noting expenses; *credit* the Bills Receivable Account with the amount of the bill, and the Cash Book, or the account which *paid* them, with the noting expenses.

It often happens, however, that the person who has failed to meet his bill requests an extension of time in which to pay his debt. If this is agreed to, he may *accept* a *new* bill for the amount of his liability, including the noting charges on the dishonoured bill, and *interest* for the extended time

which has been allowed him. In such a case, we should *debit* the person and *credit* the Interest Account with the amount of interest charged; then *debit* the Bills Receivable Account, and *credit* the person with the amount of the new bill. The Interest Account is afterwards transferred to the Profit and Loss Account as a profit.

If, on the other hand, the debtor sent us cash, or a cheque for the amount of the bill he had dishonoured, we should *debit* the cash, or the Bank, and *credit* the sender.

So it will be seen that quite a number of things may happen with a Bill of Exchange. It may be held until it falls due and is paid; it may be discounted, or exchanged for cash, before its maturity, by paying a sum to the discounter for the convenience; it may be paid away in settlement of a debt; it may be *renewed*, by arrangement, that is, the original bill may be given back to the acceptor, who, in return, would give a *new* bill, for an extended period, for the original sum and *interest* for the extra time allowed him for payment; ~~or~~ it *may* be dishonoured, as we have just explained.

If you should find any difficulty in dealing with the cases of dishonoured bills which may be found in succeeding exercises, refer to this chapter for an explanation.

QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by a "dishonoured bill"?
2. When you find you have a customer who has dishonoured his bill, what course would you take? State the Journal entry.
3. Suppose, after you had debited a person who had dishonoured his bill with the amount of the bill and noting expenses, he sends you cash for the total amount, what would be your Journal entry?
4. If, on the other hand, such a person as the one just supposed, sent you a *new* bill for the amount of his old dishonoured bill *and* charges for noting, what Journal entry would you make?
5. State some of the things which may happen with a bill.

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XXVI

EXERCISE 74

Enter into the Books of Original Entry, post, and balance; make out Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, and Balance Sheet, valuing Goods unsold at £1,343 10s.

			£	s.	d.
19..					
Feb.	1	G. Bell's Assets consisted of			
		Cash in hand	15	15	—
		Cash in Bank	1500	—	—
		Goods	2000	—	—
		Bills Receivable	750	—	—
		D. Day	15	7	6
		E. Ellis	45	10	—
		And his Liabilities were—			
		W. Wise	70	10	—
		S. Baxter	40	15	—
		Bills Payable	300	—	—
		His transactions during the month were as follows—			
Feb.	2	Received Cash for Goods sold	116	16	6
"	3	Paid into Bank	100	—	—
"	4	H. Paley's Bill, due this day, returned dishonoured	200	—	—
		Noting charges on same paid by Bank	1	5	—
"	6	Received from H. Paley, Cash for the amount of his Dishonoured Bill and Noting Charges	201	5	—
"	8	Sold Goods to E. Ellis	104	10	—
"	8	Paid into Bank	200	—	—
"	10	Paid W. Wise by cheque	66	19	6
		And was allowed 5 per cent discount	3	10	6
"	14	Received from D. Day by cheque	15	7	6
"	17	Sold Goods to D. Day	150	—	—
"	17	E. Ellis accepted Draft at one month	146	5	—
		And was allowed discount	3	15	—
"	21	Sold Goods to A. Morton	250	—	—
"	21	Sold Goods to E. Ellis	110	5	—
"	24	Bills Payable honoured by Bank	180	—	—
"	24	Bought Goods for Cash	5	2	6
"	28	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque	13	3	4

EXERCISE 75

Enter in the subsidiary books, post, and balance. Make out Trading, Profit and Loss Accounts, and Balance Sheet.

Henry Naylor's affairs were as follows—

19..			£	s.	d.
July	1	ASSETS.	Cash	23	13 3
			Bank	1200	10 6
			Goods	2600	- -
			T. Lever	300	- -
			Bills Receivable	716	10 -
		LIABILITIES.	A. Gaskell	120	15 -
			L. Tracy	40	10 6
			Bills Payable	90	- -
"	2	Heard a rumour that T. Lever had failed. (No entry; the rumour may be false.)			
"	4	Sold Goods to C. Dowell			
"	6	Accepted A. Gaskell's Draft at one month			
		Was allowed discount			
"	8	Paid L. Tracy by cheque			
"	11	C. Dowell accepted Bill at two months			
		And was allowed discount			
"	16	Sold Goods to D. Ewart			
"	18	Received cheque from T. Lever			
"	18	Bill Receivable, due this day, dishonoured by the acceptor, F. Rowley			
"	18	Paid Noting Charges on dishonoured bill, by Cash			
"	21	Received cheque from F. Rowley, on account			
"	26	Sold Goods for cheque			
"	26	Bought Goods of A. Gaskell			
"	26	Settled L. Tracy's Account by cheque, less 5% discount off total amount			
"	28	Received cash from T. Lever			
		Allowed him discount			
"	28	Paid into Bank			
"	28	Bought Goods for cheque			
"	31	Paid Trade Charges by cheque			
"	31	Value of Stock unsold, £1,869			

EXERCISE 76

Record the following transactions, post, and balance, make out Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, and Balance Sheet, valuing Goods on hand on 31st August at £1,367 10s. 6d.

19			£	s.	d.
Aug.	1	ASSETS.	Cash	5	13 4
			Bank	1165	15 -
			Goods	1700	- -
			Bills Receivable	479	16 -
			T. Hiles	85	10 -
			H. Fry	63	15 -

					£	s.	d.
19..							
Aug.	1	LIABILITIES.	E. Lester		120	17	6
			Bills Payable		314	14	—
			G. Grant		255	10	—
„	3	Bought Goods for cheque			38	19	10
„	4	Bill Receivable, accepted by W. Hopkins, and due this day, returned dishonoured			179	10	—
„	4	Paid Noting Charges on same by Cash				17	6
„	6	Received Cash from T. Hiles			50	—	—
„	6	Paid into Bank			40	—	—
„	6	Received from W. Hopkins his acceptance at one month, inclusive of Interest and Noting Charges on his dishonoured Bill			181	17	—
„	8	Sold Goods to H. Fry			100	—	—
„	9	Received H. Fry's acceptance at one month			159	13	2
		Allowed him discount			4	1	10
„	10	Bill Payable, due this day, met at Bank			200	10	—
„	10	Sold Goods to C. Quicke			350	—	—
„	12	Paid E. Lester, by cheque			114	16	8
		And was allowed discount			6	—	10
„	17	Bought Goods of D. Whaite			75	10	—
„	20	Paid Sundry Trade Charges by cheque			3	15	6
„	22	Bought Goods of E. Lester			56	16	4
„	24	Sold Goods for Cash			73	10	—
„	24	Paid into Bank			60	—	—
„	26	Received from T. Hiles cheque to settle his Account					
„	31	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque			25	10	6

CONSIGNMENTS OUTWARDS

MANY business houses have agents abroad, to whom they send goods to be sold on *commission*; that is, they pay the agent a percentage on the prices obtained for the goods, in return for his services in disposing of them. The practice is of mutual advantage to the merchant and to the agent, for it gives the merchant an enlarged area for the disposal of his goods, and affords him the opportunity of utilizing markets which would otherwise be closed to him; while, to the agents it is, of course, an additional source of income.

When a merchant sends out goods under these conditions, it is called a **Consignment Outwards**. Since the agent, to whom the goods are consigned, does not *buy* the goods outright, it is clear that they still belong to the merchant, whose books must show *where* his property is, as, otherwise, the true state of his affairs could not be ascertained. An account must, therefore, be opened in the Ledger for all such transactions, and such an account is called a *Consignment Account*.

A merchant, however, may send consignments to various places, so that it is necessary that the *name of the place* is mentioned in heading the account; as, for example, "Consignment to Sydney," "Consignment to Calcutta," etc.

Furthermore, when a merchant sends out a consignment of goods to an agent, he is anxious to know, when the goods have been sold, whether he has made a profit or sustained a loss. He cannot tell this, unless he keeps a separate account of the consignment, with all that it *costs* him for carriage, commission, etc., and all that he *receives* from the sale of the goods. Therefore, each consignment is *debited* with all that it *costs* in any way, and *credited* with all that it *brings in*. If the whole of the goods consigned are not sold, the goods *unsold* are held as an asset, and will appear as such in the Balance Sheet.

When the agent has sold the goods, he sends the merchant a statement, showing how much has been realized on the consignment, together with his charges, etc., and the balance owing to the merchant. Such a document is known as an **Account Sales**. When the agent receives payment for the goods he sold *on the merchant's behalf*, he *owes* this money *to the merchant*, and is, accordingly, *debited* with the amount, while the Consignment Account is *credited*. The Consignment Account is closed by carrying the *balance* to Profit and Loss Account.

One example, however, is worth a great many words; so we will take an example of a consignment, and show exactly the method of treating it.

		£	s.	d.
19..				
Jan. 1	Consigned to Brown & Co., New York, Goods valued at	600	-	-
" 3	Paid by cash, Freight, Insurance, and other charges on Consignment	27	15	6
" 31	Received from Brown & Co., New York, Account Sales, showing that Consignment has realized <i>net</i>	695	15	6

The following would be the Journal entries for these transactions—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19..							
Jan 1	Consignment to New York <i>Dr.</i>	600	-	-	600	-	-
	To Goods on Consignment						
" 31	Brown & Co. <i>Dr.</i>	695	15	6	695	15	6
	To Consignment to New York						

CASH BOOK				Cr.
19..				
Jan. 3	By Consignment to New York			£ s. d. 27 15 6

These items would be posted to the Ledger, and the Consignment Account closed, as follows—

Dr.				CONSIGNMENT TO NEW YORK				Cr.			
19..			£	s.	d.	19.		£	s.	d.	
Jan. 1	To Goods		600	-	-	Jan. 31	By Brown & Co.	695	15	6	
" 3	" Cash		27	15	6						
" 31	" Balance transferred to Profit & Loss		68	-	-						
			£695	15	6			£695	15	6	

Dr.				GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT ACCOUNT				Cr.			
						19.		£	s.	d.	
						Jan. 1	By Consignment to N.Y.	600	-	-	

Dr.				BROWN & CO., NEW YORK				Cr.			
19.			£	s.	d.						
Jan. 31	To Consignment		695	15	6						

Dr.				PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT				Cr.			
						19.		£	s.	d.	
						Jan. 31	By Transfer from Consignment to N.Y.	68	-	-	

It will be seen that, in the example given, there has been a profit of £68 on the consignment. Brown & Co. have been debited with the net amount they received for the goods, and when they send the money to the merchant, they will be credited.

QUESTIONS

1. What is a Consignment Outwards?
2. What advantages does it give to a merchant?

3. How can a merchant tell whether he has lost or gained on a Consignment?
4. What is an Account Sales?
5. If you had consigned goods to Melbourne, and your agent sent you an Account Sales showing the amount realized on the consignment, what entry would you make in your books?
6. How is a Consignment Account closed?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XXVII

EXERCISE 77

James White, on 30th November, 19 . . , found his Balance Sheet to show the following—

ASSETS.				LIABILITIES.			
Cash in hand . . .	£	20	10 6	F. Morris . . .	£	90	-
Cash in Bank* . . .		850	10 -	W. Anderson . . .		30	10
Goods in hand . . .		900	- -	Bills Payable . . .		150	-
H. Dacre . . .		45	2 6				
F. Booth . . .		60	5 6				
Bills Receivable . . .		270	- -				

During December his transactions were as follows—

19. .			£	s.	d.
Dec. 1	Bill Receivable, No. 1, discounted at Bank				
	Amount received in Cash		169	5	-
	Discount charged :			15	-
„ 2	Bought Goods for cheque		150	-	-
„ 4	Sold Goods to H. Dacre		210	10	-
„ 8	Received from F. Booth, cheque		58	15	4
	And allowed him discount			1	10 2
„ 12	Accepted E. Morris's Draft at one month		85	10	-
	And was allowed discount			4	10 -
„ 15	Sold Goods for Cash		300	-	-
„ 15	Paid into Bank		310	-	-
„ 16	Sold Goods to F. Booth		85	3	6
„ 19	H. Dacre accepted Bill at three months		249	4	8
	And was allowed discount			6	7 10
„ 23	Bill Payable, No. 4, honoured by Bank		150	-	-
„ 25	Bought Goods from E. Morris		96	16	-
„ 28	Sold Goods for cheque		25	14	6
„ 31	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque		19	3	3
„ 31	Value of stock on hand (for Ledger only), £580.				

Show his position on 31st December by Balance Sheet.

EXERCISE 78

On 31st January, 19.., the position of Arthur Webb's affairs was as follows--

He had Cash in hand	£	35	16	4
" " Bank		1150	10	-
" Goods		1760	10	6
" Bills Receivable		592	-	-
Owing by R. Bray		110	-	-
" E. Etchells		67	10	-
He owed to H. Cane		85	15	-
" C. Heane		250	10	-
" Bills Payable		475	16	6

His transactions during February were as follows; and you are required to enter them into the proper books, post, and balance the same, making out Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, and Balance Sheet. Estimate Goods unsold at end of month at £1,464.

19..			£	s.	d.
Feb. 2	Bought Goods and paid for same by cheque		160	10	6
" 2	Shipped on consignment to W. Finch, Rouen, Goods		120	15	-
" 2	Paid by cheque, Sundry Charges, Freight, etc., on consignment		16	5	3
" 4	Sold to B. Bray, Goods		90	-	-
" 4	Bills Payable, due this day, honoured by Bank		175	16	6
" 6	Drew on B. Bray, at two months' date		190	-	-
" 6	Allowed him discount		10	-	-
" 8	Received from E. Etchells, Cash		04	2	6
" 8	And allowed him discount		3	7	6
" 12	Paid into Bank		50	-	-
" 15	Bills Receivable due this day, received by Bank		392	-	-
" 15	Paid H. Cane by cheque		81	9	3
" 15	And was allowed discount		4	5	9
" 17	Bills Receivable No. 2, due this day, and which was accepted by K. Hilton returned dishonoured		100	-	-
" 17	Paid by Cash, noting charges on dishonoured bill		15	-	-
" 21	Received from K. Hilton, new bill at three months, including noting charges and interest		102	-	6
" 24	Sold Goods to B. Bray		225	15	-
" 24	Sold Goods to E. Etchells		170	-	-
" 26	Received Account Sales from W. Finch, Rouen, showing that Consignments, after deducting commission, etc., realized		156	17	-
" 28	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque		23	5	9

EXERCISE 79

Enter into the books, post, and balance. Open *separate* accounts for Port, Sherry, and Brandy. On 1st September, 10.., the books of S. Pyper showed the following balances—

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
Cash in hand	.	30	10	6	G. Cook	.	250	-	-
Bank	.	2500	-	-	H. Reid	.	120	10	-
Port Wine	.	350	-	-	Bills Payable (due 9th				
Sherry	.	350	-	-	Sept.)	.	750	-	-
Brandy	.	1600	-	-					
J. Russell	.	500	10	-					
Bills Rec.	.	500	-	-					

		£	s.	d.
19..				
Sept. 2	Sold to Ashton & Co., Port Wine for	120	-	-
" 3	Paid in Cash, Dock Charges on Port sold to Ashton & Co.	4	10	-
" 6	Consigned to Peters & Sons, Melbourne, to be sold on Commission, on S. Pyper's account and risk, Brandy	1000	-	-
" 7	Paid for Insurance, Dock Charges, etc., on Consignment of Brandy, by cheque	45	10	6
" 9	Bill Payable, due this day, duly honoured by Bank	750	-	-
" 12	Sold to A. Moores, Sherry Wine	200	10	-
" 12	Received cheque from J. Russell	300	-	-
" 14	Paid by Cash, Dock Charges on Sherry Wine sold to A. Moores	3	12	6
" 16	Bought Sherry Wine for cheque	70	15	-
" 16	Bill Receivable, due this day, received by Bank	350	-	-
" 18	Accepted G. Cook's Bill at one month for	242	10	-
" 18	Was allowed discount	7	10	-
" 21	J. Russell, having been declared bankrupt, pays in cash a composition of 15s. in the £.			
" 21	Paid into Bank	150	-	-
" 21	Sold Brandy to B. Dighton	300	-	-
" 21	Paid Dock Charges on same, Cash	3	4	6
" 21	Bought Brandy from H. Reid	124	10	-
" 23	Accepted H. Reid's Bill at one month, in payment of his account, less 5% discount			
" 28	Sold for Cash, Sherry Wine	111	15	-
" 28	Sold for Cash, Port Wine	56	10	-
" 28	Sold for Cash, Brandy	98	15	-
" 29	Paid by Cash, Dock Charges on Cash Sales yesterday, as follows— Sherry Wine, £4 10s. 6d.; Port, £2 12s.; Brandy, £6 15s. 6d.			
" 29	Paid Trade Expenses by Cash	36	5	3
" 29	Paid into Bank	230	-	-
" 30	Stocks on hand: Port £201; Sherry £140; Brandy £475			

Note.—Since it is desired to know the profit or loss on *each* account, it will be necessary to *debit* each account with what it *costs* in the way of dock charges, etc. The Consignment will appear as an Asset in the Balance Sheet.

EXERCISE 80

Enter into the proper books, post, and balance, valuing Stock on hand on 31st October at £827.

19..			£	s.	d.
Oct.	1	ASSETS.			
		Cash	15	12	8
		Bank	500	10	6
		Goods	1750	—	—
		B. Best	49	10	—
		LIABILITIES.			
		T. Tristam	97	15	—
		W. Shann	120	10	—
		Bills Payable	175	10	—
„	1	Sold Goods to R. Scott	50	16	6
„	2	Shipped on Consignment to F. Shein, Boston, Goods valued at	760	10	6
„	3	Paid by cheque, Freight and Insurance on Consignment to Boston	31	12	3
„	5	Sold Goods for Cash	63	13	—
„	5	Paid into Bank	50	—	—
„	5	Bill Payable, honoured by Bank	175	10	—
„	8	Received from B. Best, cheque	49	10	—
„	8	Paid T. Tristam by cheque	97	17	3
		And was allowed discount	4	17	9
„	12	Bought Goods of W. Shann	79	10	—
„	14	Accepted W. Shann's Draft at one month to settle	195	—	—
		Was allowed $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount	5	—	—
„	16	Sold Goods to B. Best	210	—	—
„	16	Sold Goods to D. Somers	75	17	6
„	23	Bought Goods of T. Tristam	48	18	6
„	26	Paid Sundry Trade Charges, Cash	3	16	6
„	31	Received Account Sales from F. Shein, showing net proceeds of Consignment to be	827	10	—
„	31	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque	24	14	9

EXERCISE 81

From the following Balance Sheet, and the succeeding particulars show the position of Abraham Bell on 31st

January, 19.., The transactions are to be entered into the proper books and posted, Trial Balance drawn out, the accounts closed, and a Balance Sheet presented at end of month—

BALANCE SHEET OF ABRAHAM BELL, ON 31ST DEC., 19..

LIABILITIES	£	s.	d.	ASSETS	£	s.	d.
M. Bond	55	10	6	Cash in hand	10	—	—
T. Lander	72	15	—	Cash in Bank	500	—	—
Balance (Capital)	1746	4	9	Goods in hand	810	10	—
				Bills Receivable	370	7	6
				W. Trainer	60	5	—
				S. Slater	30	2	6
				A. Strong	93	5	3
	£1874	10	3		£1874	10	3

19..			£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	A. Strong accepted Bill at two months		88	12	—
"	And was allowed discount		4	13	3
" 4	Received cheque from W. Trainer		58	14	10
"	Allowed him discount		1	10	2
" 6	Sold Goods to S. Slater		320	5	—
" 8	Bought Goods from M. Bond		160	9	6
" 10	Bills Receivable, No. 3, paid into Bank		170	7	6
" 11	Accepted M. Bond's Draft at one month		205	4	—
"	And was allowed discount		10	16	—
" 15	Sold Goods for cheque		45	9	3
" 15	S. Slater accepted Draft at one month		341	12	3
"	And was allowed discount		8	15	3
" 18	Bought Goods for cheque		56	16	—
" 22	Sold Goods to A. Strong		120	—	—
" 22	Paid T. Lander, by cheque		69	2	3
"	And was allowed discount		3	12	9
" 24	Bought Goods of T. Lander		45	10	6
" 26	Sold Goods to W. Trainer		15	—	—
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses, by cheque		23	10	4
" 31	Value of Stock on hand, £610.				

CHAPTER XXVIII

CONSIGNMENTS INWARDS

It will readily be understood that a merchant may not only consign goods to agents abroad, but *he* may, in turn, act as agent for other merchants. In other words, he may not only consign goods himself, but he may *receive* consignments from others. When *he* receives a consignment of goods, to be sold on commission, the consignment is known as a **Consignment Inwards**. Such a case requires rather different treatment from a Consignment Outwards.

When we receive a Consignment Inwards, beyond acknowledging the receipt of the goods to the senders, we take no further action, as far as the *books* are concerned. We should of course, busy ourselves to find customers for the goods. But immediately we *pay* anything on account of the goods, in the way of carriage, for instance, or as soon as we *sell* the goods, or any part of them, *then* a *transaction* has taken place, which must be recorded in our books.

When, therefore, we pay anything on account of a Consignment Inwards, we *debit* the Consignor, or sender of the goods, and *credit* Cash or Bank, as the case may be; when we sell the goods, or part of them, we *debit* the *buyer*, and *credit* the *consignor*; when we receive payment for goods which formed part (or the whole) of the Consignment Inwards, we *debit* Cash, or the Bank, or Bills Receivable, according as the payment is made in the form of cash, cheque, or a bill, and we *credit* the payer; when the goods are all sold, we *debit* the Consignor's Account with our commission, and *credit* Commission Account; finally, we submit an Account Sales, showing how much the Consignment realized, what it cost for carriage, storage, commission, etc., and how much is the balance owing to the consignor of the goods. When the amount represented by the balance is sent to the consignor, he is, of course, *debited* with the amount, while the paying account, Cash, Bank, or Bills Payable, is *credited*.

This is a long statement, you will think; but, if you go over it once more, you will see that it follows the order of events. Just try it, and you will find there is (1) the receipt of the Consignment; (2) a probable payment on account of it; (3) a sale of the goods, or part of them; (4) a receipt in payment of the goods sold; (5) a charging (debiting) of the Consignor's Account for our trouble in receiving and selling the goods; (6) a presentation of a statement showing how much the goods have realized; and (7) a payment by us to the consignor of the balance due to him.

Let us, however, take an example to illustrate this long explanation.

19..			£	s.	d.
Feb.	1	Received from Jenner & Co. on Consignment, to be sold on their account, and at their risk, Goods valued	1250	-	-
"	2	Paid by cheque, dock charges, etc., on above	5	17	6
"	6	Sold Entwistle & Sons, part of above Consignment	650	-	-
"	13	Received from Entwistle & Sons, cheque	650	-	-
"	15	Sold to D. Fennel, remainder of Jenner & Co.'s Consignment	780	-	-
"	16	Received from D. Fennel, cheque	780	-	-
"	16	Paid by cash, for Storage of Jenner & Co.'s Consignment	1	2	-
"	16	Our Commission on Jenner & Co.'s Consignment is	35	15	-
"	27	Accepted Jenner & Co.'s Draft at one month	1387	5	-

The Journal entries for these transactions are as follows—

		Dr.	Cr.
19..		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feb.	1	No entry. Simply acknowledge receipt of goods	
"	6	Entwistle & Sons Dr.	650 - -
"		To Jenner & Co.	650 - -
"	15	D. Fennel Dr.	780 - -
"		To Jenner & Co.	780 - -
"	16	Jenner & Co. Dr.	35 15 -
"		To Commission	35 15 -
"	27	Jenner & Co. Dr.	1387 5 -
"		To Bills Payable	1387 5 -

Dr.		CASH BOOK				Cr.	
		CASH	BANK			CASH	BANK
19..			£ s. d.	19..		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feb. 13	To Entwistle & Sons		650 - -	Feb. 2	By Jenner & Co.		5 17 6
" 16	" D. Fennel		780 - -	" 16	" Jenner & Co.	1 2 6	

QUESTIONS

1. How many kinds of Consignments are there?
2. What is a "Consignment Inwards"?
3. What would you do on receiving Goods on Consignment?
4. Suppose you paid something on account of the Consignment?
5. What entry would you make if you sold part of the Goods?
6. Whose account would you debit with your commission for selling the Goods? Which account would be credited?
7. When the owner of a business withdraws money for his private purposes, what entry would you make? Give your reasons for this.

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XXVIII

EXERCISE 82

On 1st March, 19.., E. Pooley commenced business with a Capital of £5,000. Enter into the proper books the transactions which are given, post, and balance the Ledger, and prepare a Trial Balance and Balance Sheet.

19..			£ s. d.
Mar. 1	Paid into Bank		4500 - -
" 1	Bought of Kennedy & Co., Goods		2700 - -
" 3	Accepted Kennedy & Co.'s Draft at one month		2632 10 -
	And was allowed as discount		63 10 -
" 7	Received from De Montfort & Co., Paris, on Consignment, to be sold on their account and risk, Goods valued		1000 - -
" 8	Paid, by cheque, sundry charges on above Consignment		15 16 6
" 10	Sold Goods to Klein & Sons		1500 - -

19..		£	s.	d.
Mar. 14	Sold Goods for Cash	250	-	-
" 14	Paid into Bank	610	-	-
" 16	Sold the whole of De Montfort's Consignment to D. Jewsbury	1150	-	-
" 18	Received cheque from D. Jewsbury	1150	-	-
" 20	Bought of Webster & Sons, Goods	350	10	6
" 20	Forwarded Bill of Exchange at sight to De Montfort & Co., in settlement	1105	8	6
" 20	Charged for Commission	28	15	-
" 22	Mr. Pooley took Cash for his private expenses	50	-	-
" 27	Received from Klein & Sons, Bill of Exchange at two months for	1462	10	-
" 27	Allowed them discount	37	10	-
" 27	Bought of Kennedy & Co., Goods	300	-	-
" 28	Sold to Klein & Sons, Goods	450	-	-
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses by Cash	30	-	-
" 31	Stock of Goods unsold, £1,320.			

Note.—In entering the item on 22nd March, "Mr. Pooley took cash for his private expenses," *debit* E. Pooley's Capital Account, and *credit* Cash Book. When E. Pooley brought cash *into* the business he was *credited*, as in the instance on the 1st March; when he takes cash *out* of the business for his *private* expenses, he must be *debited*, since it reduces the Capital he has invested in the business. Moreover, E. Pooley is the *receiver* on this occasion, and the receiver is *debtor*.

EXERCISE 83

Enter into the proper books, post, and balance the following—

19..		£	s.	d.
Nov. 1	Commenced Business with Cash	1000	-	-
" 1	Paid into Bank	900	-	-
" 2	Bought Goods from Prince & Co.	350	10	-
" 5	Received from Brown & Son, Boston, U.S.A., to be sold on their account and risk, Goods	245	10	-
" 6	Paid Sundry Charges on Consignment by Cash	15	10	3
" 8	Accepted Prince & Co.'s Bill at one month for	332	19	6
" 8	And was allowed discount	17	10	6
" 8	Sold Goods for Cash	100	-	-
" 10	Paid into Bank	120	-	-
" 10	Sold part of Brown & Son's Consignment to F. Lowe for Cash*	190	-	-

19..		£	s.	d.
Nov. 10	Paid into Bank	230	-	-
" 15	Bought Goods of H. Kirk	200	-	-
" 17	Sold remainder of Brown & Son's Consignment to L. Eckersley for cheque*	95	10	-
" 17	Debit Brown & Son, for commission	14	5	6
" 24	Sold Goods for cheque	210	19	6
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses by Cash	17	5	-
" 31	Stock of Goods unsold, £269.			

***Note.**—There is no need to open accounts for F. Lowe or L. Eckersley. As the goods were paid for at once, the *receiving* accounts, Cash and Bank, may be debited with the respective amounts.

EXERCISE 84

Enter into the proper books, post, and balance.

19..		£	s.	d.
Dec. 1	ASSETS.			
	Cash	10	10	6
	Bank	355	17	6
	Goods	500	-	-
	Bills Receivable	425	10	-
	LIABILITIES.			
	P. Bibby	30	17	6
	W. Yates	64	10	-
	T. Garnett	5	5	-
" 2	Settled Yate's Account by cheque, less 5% discount			
" 2	Sold Goods to J Riggs	140	10	-
" 5	Received from Barnett Bros., on Consignment, Goods valued	300	15	-
" 9	Bill Receivable, due this day, received by Bank	125	10	-
" 10	Sold to E. Grime the whole of Consignment from Barnett Bros.	360	5	-
" 14	Paid by cheque, Freight and other charges on Barrett's Consignment	19	12	6
" 14	Received from J. Riggs, cheque	50	-	-
" 14	Paid T. Garnett, Cash	5	5	-
" 17	Received from E. Grime, cheque	360	5	-
" 24	Bought Goods of W. Yates	78	18	3
" 31	Forwarded to Barnett Bros., Bill at Sight for	331	12	6
" 31	Charging as Commission on Consignment.	9	-	-
" 31	Sold Goods for cheque	80	15	-
" 31	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque	16	16	-
" 31	Value of Stock, £379.			

EXERCISE 85

Enter in the subsidiary books, post, and balance the following transactions. Present a Balance Sheet on 28th February. At the end of January, 19.., Edward Dann's books showed the following—

19.. Jan. 31	ASSETS.	Cash in hand	£	s.	d.
			30	15	6
		Cash in Bank	300	10	6
		Goods in hand	1200	—	—
		A. Wilson	60	16	6
		B. Makin	40	3	6
		Bills Receivable	350	—	—
	LIABILITIES.	Bills Payable	400	—	—
		B. Barnes	65	15	—
Feb. 1		Sold Goods for Cash	150	10	—
" 5		Paid B. Barnes, Cash	62	9	3
		And was allowed discount	3	5	9
" 5		Paid into Bank, Cash	90	—	—
" 8		Received from A. Wilson, cheque	50	—	—
" 10		Received cheque for Goods sold	120	10	6
" 12		Sold Goods to B. Makin.	80	16	6
" 14		B. Makin accepted Draft at one month	117	19	6
		And was allowed discount	3	—	6
" 17		Bill Payable, honoured by Bank	200	—	—
" 19		Discounted B. Makin's Draft, receiving Cash	117	11	6
		And was charged for discounting	8	—	—
" 19		Paid into Bank	140	—	—
" 24		Bought Goods for cheque	27	10	—
" 26		Sold Goods for cheque	90	15	6
" 28		Paid Trade Expenses, by cheque	11	7	6
		Stock in hand	837	10	6

CHAPTER XXIX

PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS

So far, we have considered only the methods of keeping the books of businesses belonging, in each case, to *one* person. The student will, doubtless, be aware of many instances of businesses in which *several* persons are interested; where two or more persons own the business, which is carried on as a company, as "John Brown & Co."; or "James and Henry Blake," etc.

Where such is the case, it is necessary to keep a separate Capital Account for *each* partner, in order to show the amount each has invested in the business. So as to keep a partner's Capital Account clear from a number of entries of details, it is usual to open, in addition, a "**Drawings Account**" or "**Current Account**" for each partner. This account is *debited* with any amount which may be withdrawn from the business, together with interest on such amount, and, also, with the partner's share of any losses which may be sustained by the firm; it is *credited* with interest on the partner's capital, and also with his share of the business profits. The Drawings Account or Current Account balance is carried to the Balance Sheet.

The following example will make the method clear—

On 1st April, 19 . ., James Kenyon and Edwin Hall commenced business in partnership, each contributing £2,500 towards the firm's capital. The partners are to receive interest on their capital at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and are to be charged a similiar rate on any sums withdrawn from the business. Profit or losses to be equally divided.

The capital contributed would be entered in the Cash Book "To J. Kenyon, Capital Account £2,500" and "To E. Hall, Capital Account £2,500." If J. Kenyon's drawings were £35, drawn on 10th April, and E. Hall's £50, drawn on 23rd April,

the interest chargeable would be J. Kenyon 2s. (5 per cent on £35 for two-thirds months) and E. Hall 1s. 1d. (5 per cent on £50 for one quarter month). The interest on each partner's capital for one month at 5 per cent is £10 8s. 4d. The following entries will show how these items are journalized.

		Dr.	Cr.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19..			
Apr. 30	Interest a/c Dr.	10 8 4	
	To J. Kenyon (Drawings a/c)		10 8 4
" 30	Interest a/c Dr.	10 8 4	
	To E. Hall (Drawings a/c)		10 8 4
" 30	J. Kenyon (Drawings a/c) Dr.	2 -	
	To Interest a/c		2 -
" 30	E. Hall (Drawings a/c) . Dr.	1 1	
	To Interest a/c		1 1
		<u>£20 19 9</u>	<u>£20 19 9</u>

EXERCISE 86

Including the above example, enter the following transactions into the proper subsidiary books, post and balance, dividing the balance of Profit and Loss Account equally between the two partners. Carry each partner's share to his Current Account. Make up Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, and submit a Balance Sheet.

19..		£ s. d.
Apr. 1	Paid into Bank	4950 - -
" 3	Bought Goods of Mawson Bros.	1000 - -
" 5	Sold Goods for Cash	50 - -
" 6	Accepted Mawson Bros.' Draft at one month	950 - -
	And was allowed discount	50 - -
" 8	Sold Goods to J. Roddy	250 - -
" 10	J. Kenyon withdrew for private purposes, Cash	35 - -
" 10	Bought Goods of Condron & Co.	750 10 -
" 12	Sold Goods to J. Beech	200 - -
" 17	Received from J. Roddy, cheque	150 - -
" 20	Sold Goods to W. Lewis	300 - -
" 22	W. Lewis accepted Bill at two months for	292 10 -
	And was allowed discount	7 10 -

19..		£	s.	d.
Apr. 23	E. Hall's private expenses paid by cheque.	50	-	-
" 26	Sold Goods and received payment by cheque	95	10	6
" 26	Received from J. Roddy, cheque for	93	15	-
	Allowed him discount	6	5	-
" 28	Bought Goods for Cash	10	-	-
" 28	Paid into Bank	30	-	-
" 30	Paid Trade Expenses, by cheque	21	19	6
" 30	Credit J. Kenyon with interest on Capital	10	8	4
" 30	Debit J. Keyon with interest on Drawings		2	-
" 30	Credit E. Hall with interest on Capital	10	8	4
" 30	Debit E. Hall with interest on Drawings		1	1
" 30	Stock of Goods unsold, £954.			

QUESTIONS

1. In the case of a partnership how many Capital Accounts would you require?
2. What other account would you open for each partner?
3. How would you close the Drawings Account?
4. What is the advantage of having a Drawings Account in addition to the Capital Account of each partner?
5. To what account would you carry the balance of Profit and Loss?

EXERCISES ON CHAPTER XXIX

EXERCISE 87

Enter the following transactions in appropriate books, Post to Ledger and prepare Trial Balance, Trading, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet.

Open a separate Capital Account for each partner.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st August, 19..

<i>Liabilities</i>				<i>Assets</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
F. Gray	31	17	3	Cash in hand	1606	7	3
G. Fail	300	-	-	Goods in Stock	2210	-	-
F. Harper	1000	-	-	B. Birch	300	-	-
J. Carter (Capital)	2000	-	-	D. Dean	170	10	-
A. Spur	1000	-	-	E. Gaul	45	-	-
	<u>£4331</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£4331</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

19..			£	s.	d.
Sept. 1	Received from B. Birch, Cash	.	200	—	—
" 3	Sold Goods to E. Gaul	.	99	10	—
" 5	Bought Goods of G. Fail	.	50	—	—
" 8	Sold Goods for Cash	.	163	13	6
" 12	Received from D. Dean, Cash to settle his Account, less 5% discount	.			
" 16	Paid G. Fail, by Cash	.	285	—	—
" 19	Discount allowed	.	15	—	—
" 23	Sold Goods for Cash	.	72	12	—
" 23	Received from E. Gaul, Cash	.	43	17	6
" 27	Allowed him discount	.	1	2	6
" 27	Sold Goods to D. Dean	.	348	10	—
" 27	Paid Travelling Expenses	.	18	9	6
" 29	Sold Goods for Cash	.	163	10	—
" 30	Paid F. Harper, by Cash	.	500	—	—
" 30	Paid Trade Expenses, by Cash	.	29	6	6
" 30	Stock of Goods on hand	.	1580	—	—

• Divide Profit or Loss as follows: Two-thirds to J. Carter; one-third to A. Spurr.

EXERCISE 88

James and Henry Lever are in partnership, and on 31st January, 19.., their Balance Sheet is as follows—

	LIABILITIES	£	s.	d.		ASSETS	£	s.	d.
F. Joyce	.	90	15	1	Cash in hand	.	40	10	3
Bills Payable	.	330	10	6	Cash in Bank	.	1550	15	—
J. Lever (Capital)	.	1825	8	10	Goods	.	2000	—	—
H. Lever (Capital)	.	1825	8	10	S. Simons	.	100	—	—
					Bills Receivable	.	380	18	—
		£4072	3	3			£4072	3	3

The Profit or Loss is to be divided equally.

19..			£	s.	d.
Feb. 1	Bill Receivable, due this day, accepted by A. Robson, dishonoured	.	180	—	—
" 1	Noting Charges paid by Cash	.	1	2	—
" 2	Consigned to Blake & Sons, Baltimore, to be sold on account and risk of J. & H. Lever, Goods	.	475	10	—
" 3	Received from A. Robson, cheque in payment of his Bill and Noting Charges	.	181	2	—

19..			£	s.	d.
Feb.	3	Bought Goods of Jones & Co.	135	-	-
"	3	Paid Freight and Insurance on Consignment, by cheque	23	13	7
"	5	Sold Goods to S. Simons	340	-	-
"	5	Accepted Jones & Co.'s Bill at two months	131	12	6
		Being allowed discount	3	7	6
"	10	A. Beard's bill, due this day, received at Bank	200	18	-
"	14	James Lever withdrew Cash for Private Expenses	30	-	-
"	14	S. Simons accepted Bill at one month	423	10	-
"	14	Was allowed discount	16	10	-
"	18	Sold Goods for cheque	75	15	6
"	18	Bill Payable honoured by Bank	230	10	6
"	18	Bought Goods of F. Joyce	56	16	-
"	24	Paid F. Joyce, by cheque	88	9	8
"	24	Was allowed discount	2	5	5
"	26	Sold Goods to P. Kirby	48	16	3
"	27	Received Account Sales from Blake & Sons, Baltimore, showing net proceeds of consign- ment to be	560	-	-
		And their Bill at fourteen days for	560	-	-
"	28	Paid Trade Expenses by cheque	31	1	6
"	28	Debit James Lever with interest on Drawings		1	3
"	28	Credit James Lever with interest on Capital	7	12	1
"	28	Credit Henry Lever with interest on Capital	7	12	1
"	28	Stock unsold, £1301.			

APPENDIX

EXAMINATION PAPERS

UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Book-keeping: S1

1. From the following items construct the Balance Sheet of L. Redfern as on 31st December—

Capital as at 1st January	.	.	.	.	.	.	£200
Motor Vans as at 31st December	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
Cash at Bank as at 31st December	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
Profit for the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	300
Land and Buildings as at 31st December	.	.	.	.	.	.	410
Drawings for the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	150
Stock of Goods, 31st December	.	.	.	.	.	.	230
Loan from A. Herbert	.	.	.	.	.	.	400
Debtors as at 31st December	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Sundry Creditors as at 31st December	.	.	.	.	.	.	380

2. From the following particulars, draw up the Capital Account of J. Owen as it would appear in his books for the year. Balance it off as on the 31st December, and bring down the balance—

Capital as 1st January	.	.	.	.	.	.	£416	5	1
Profit for the year was	.	.	.	.	.	.	314	5	6
On 15th October J. Owen paid in additional Capital	.	.	.	.	.	.	500	—	—
During the year J. Owen drew out of the business for private expenses	.	.	.	.	.	.	250	—	—
On 31st December interest on Capital was allowed	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	—	—

3. On 1st March, a cheque for £20 was handed to the petty cashier to pay petty cash expenses for the month, which were as follows—

19. Mar.	1.	Postage Stamps	.	.	.	.	.	£2	—	—
"	3.	Carriage.	.	.	.	.	.	4	9	
"	4.	Tram Fares	.	.	.	.	.		9	
"	5.	Shorthand Note Books	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	
"	6.	Postage Stamps	.	.	.	.	.	1	—	—
"	8.	Fare to London	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	—
"	9.	Sundry Trade Expenses	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	

19..										
Mar.	11.	Pencils	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6
"	14.	Trunk Call	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
"	16.	Envelopes	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	-
"	18.	Stationery	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	6
"	31.	Carriage.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4

Rule a Petty Cash Book in analysis form, with five analysis columns, headed Postages and Telephone, Carriage, Travelling Expenses, Stationery, and Sundry Trade Expenses respectively. Enter the foregoing items and close the book as on 31st March, showing clearly the balance of cash in hand.

4. The following Trial Balance was extracted from the books of B. Gwilliams as at the 31st December—

	£	£
B. Gwilliams' Capital Account, 1st January .		2500
Purchases	2100	
Rent and Rates	40	
Drawings	260	
Sales		4926
Stock, 1st January	1250	
Bad Debts	50	
Motor Vans	855	
Purchases Returns		174
Discounts Allowed	83	
Sales Returns	45	
Heating and Lighting	59	
Wages	2141	
Discount Received		45
Sundry Debtors	462	
Insurance	67	
Cash at Bank	838	
Sundry Creditors		755
Sundry Trade Expenses	150	
	<u>£8400</u>	<u>£8400</u>

The Stock on 31st December was £736. You are required to prepare Trading, Profit and Loss Account for the year, and Balance Sheet as on 31st December.

5. Give the Journal entries necessary to record the following facts in the books of I. Markham, a manufacturer—

19..										
Jan.	1.	I. Markham commenced business with Cash in hand, £36;								
		Cash at Bank, £141; Plant and Machinery, £180; and								
		Stock value £200.								

- 19..
 Jan. 28. Bought Plant and Machinery on credit from Speed & Co., Ltd., value £130.
 Mar. 3. A debt for £25 owing by B. Sykes proves worthless.
 „ 10. The Plant and Machinery purchased on credit from Speed & Co. was returned as not being according to specification.
 „ 31. £25 interest on Capital to be allowed.

6. Define any five of the following terms—

Debit Note, Credit Note, Trial Balance, Balance Sheet, Current Account, Nominal Account, Discount received, Bank Pass Book, Error of Principle, Compensating Error.

UNION OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE INSTITUTES, FIRST YEAR

1. Give the Journal entries necessary to correct the following errors—

- 19..
 Jan. 6. £15 4s. 3d. cash received from H. Hughes has been posted to the credit of T. Hughes's Account.
 „ 18. New machinery, costing £30, has been debited to Machinery Repairs Account.
 „ 30. Private expenses, £6 12s. 6d., have been posted to Office Expenses Account.

2. A. Bee sold goods £100 to J. Jackson on the 22nd December. Jackson subsequently became bankrupt, and the following 14th March A. Bee received a dividend of 3s. 4d. in the £ in respect of this account. On the 31st March the balance was written off as a bad debt. Show J. Jackson's Account in A. Bee's Ledger.

3. The following accounts appear in the books of a trader: Plant, J. Brown (a debtor), Wages, Carriage Outwards, Discounts Received, L. Smith (a creditor), Sales, Returns Inwards.

Classify these into Personal, Real, and Nominal Accounts, and state on which side of the Ledger the balance of the accounts would appear.

4. What is the difference between an invoice and a statement? Give an example of a credit note, and state when such a form is used.

5. Open the books of L. Thompson, a pottery dealer, whose position on the 1st March was as follows—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors—				Premises	1000	-	-
J. Wood	110	15	4	Office Furniture	15	-	-
H. Bird	56	15	2	Stock	400	-	-
Bill Payable (due 16th				Sundry Debtors—			
March)	240	-	-	B. Smith	199	16	3
Capital	1800	-	-	L. Leek	201	15	-
				Bill Receivable (due			
				3rd April)	78	-	-
				Cash at Bank	300	9	3
				Cash in hand	12	10	-
	£2207	10	6		£2207	10	6

Enter the following transactions in the proper subsidiary books, and post to the Ledger. Balance the Ledger, bring down the balances, and extract a Trial Balance as at 31st March.

19..			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mar.	1	Sold on credit to B. Smith 6 dozen tea sets at £6 per dozen, less 10 per cent trade discount.						
"	3	Paid J. Wood by cheque in full settlement				106	-	-
"	3	Cash Sales				14	3	2
"	3	Paid Wages by Cash				16	7	4
"	3	Drew Cash for private purposes				5	-	-
"	6	Bought on credit from H. Bird 5 dozen dinner sets at £36 per dozen, 1 dozen dishes at 5s. each; all subject to 10 per cent trade discount.						
		B. Smith returned 1 dozen of tea sets sold to him on the 1st instant.						
"	10	Cash Sales for week				91	3	2
"	10	Paid Wages by Cash				18	3	2
"	10	Drew Cash for Private Purposes				5	-	-
"	12	Paid Cash to Bank				60	-	-
"	13	L. Leek paid his account by cheque	199	-	-			
		Allowed him discount	2	15	-			
"	14	Paid cheque to bank				201	15	-
"	16	Bank paid bill payable due this day				199	-	-
"	16	Drew cheque for private purposes				240	-	-
"	17	Bought by cheque additional office furniture				15	-	-

Note. No Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts or Balance Sheet are required.

6. From the following Trial Balance of D. Dunn, a manufacturer, prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 31st January and a Balance Sheet as at that date.

The stock on hand at 31st January was valued at £584.

TRIAL BALANCE AT 31ST JANUARY

	£	£
Purchases	3176	
D. Dunn—		
Capital		1000
Carriage Inwards	51	
Trade Expenses	311	
Wages	450	
Sales		5103
Sundry Debtors and Creditors	461	323
Sales Returns	31	
Plant and Machinery	457	
Bad Debts	16	
Discounts	71	14
Postages and Telephone	15	
D. Dunn—		
Drawings	312	
Stock—		
At beginning of year	761	
Cash at Bank	312	
Cash in hand	16	
	<u>£6440</u>	<u>£6440</u>

BUSINESS TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

THE following abbreviations and terms will be found useful to the student. A very extensive list of business terms in general use, with equivalents in French, German, Spanish, and Italian, is given in *Pitman's Business Terms, Phrases and Abbreviations*.

Acceptance. When a draft or bill has been presented to the *drawee*, and *signed* or *accepted* by him, it is called an *Acceptance*. The bill is said to be presented for *acceptance*.

Acceptor. The person who *accepts* a bill; the drawee; the person who will have to *pay* the amount.

Account Sales. A statement showing the proceeds of a consignment, with the agent's commission, expenses paid on the goods, etc.

Ad valorem. According to value.

Advice. A written communication wherein one person informs another of something done, or about to be done, on his account.

Agio. The difference between the *actual* and the *nominal* value of the money of a country, e.g. between paper and gold.

Amortization. The extinction or reduction of a debt by means of a sinking fund.

Assets. Debts owing to, and property belonging to a person or firm.

Audit. To examine accounts by reference to vouchers and testify as to their correctness.

Auditor. A person appointed to examine and verify accounts of a government, corporation, or firm.

Auxiliary. A name applied to such books as are not posted from, but which are kept as aids to principal books.

Average. (1) A medium time for the payment, in one sum, of several sums due at different times. This is called "Equation of Payments."

(2) In shipping, a term signifying adjustment of proportion of loss sustained by insurers.

General Average. The amount charged, *ad valorem*, on the owners of a ship, of its cargo and freight, to cover the loss incurred when *part* of the cargo has been sacrificed, in a storm, or other loss or expense has been incurred, *for the general safety of ship and cargo*. This risk is covered by an ordinary insurance policy.

Particular Average. Partial damage to ship or cargo, resulting from the common perils of the sea and *not affecting the general safety*. Such loss is borne by the insurer or owner.

Free of Particular Average. When the policy of insurance contains this clause, the underwriters are not liable for particular average. If, however, the ship is "stranded, sunk, burnt, on fire, or in collision," a claim for particular average may be made, notwithstanding the clause. As a rule, this f.p.a. clause is used only when the goods are of such a nature as may be damaged by salt water or great heat.

Balance. The difference between the sides of an account; the amount necessary to close an account.

Balance Sheet. A brief summary, showing the balances of accounts, and whether a person or firm is solvent or insolvent.

Bank Rate. The rate per cent charged by the Bank of England for discounting bills.

Bankrupt. One unable to pay his debts in full (that is, where Liabilities exceed Assets) is *insolvent*; he is bankrupt when declared so by the Court.

Barter. To exchange one commodity directly for another.

Bill of Entry. A written statement of goods entered at a custom house, whether imported or for exportation.

Bill of Exchange. A written order, on stamped paper, from one person to another, for the payment of a specified sum of money, at a fixed date, to some person named, or to the bearer. The value of the stamp varies with the amount of the bill.

Bill of Lading. A written statement, signed by the master or agents of a vessel, acknowledging the receipt of goods on board, and agreeing, under certain conditions, to deliver them safe to the person to whom they are directed. A sixpenny stamp is required, and such bills are transferable, like Bills of Exchange, or cheques, by endorsement.

Bill of Sale. An agreement, by which a person conveys his title to property. The transaction must be *bona fide*, and the bill duly registered.

Bonded Goods. Imported goods left in a bonded warehouse until the duties are paid. Such goods are said to be *in bond*.

Bonus. A premium on a loan, or for any favour shown. An extra dividend to shareholders, etc.

Book Debts. All amounts owing *to* or *by* a merchant, as shown in his books.

Broker. A person whose business it is to negotiate or make sales and purchases for a commission, on behalf of other persons.

Brokerage. The commission payable to a broker for his services.

Capital. The amount invested in a business; the excess of the Assets over the Liabilities.

Carriage. The charge for conveying goods from one place to another, usually applied to goods sent by rail.

Cartage. Charges for hauling goods, usually to or from docks.

Charter Party. A contract entered into between the owner and the hirer of a vessel, for a certain period, or voyage, at an agreed rate, together with other particulars. This contract requires a sixpenny stamp.

Cheque. An order upon a particular banker to pay a certain specified sum of money to a person named, or to bearer. Each cheque bears a twopenny stamp, and cheque books are supplied by banks to those of their customers having current accounts, who are debited with the value of the stamps.

C.I.F. "Cost, insurance, and freight"; a price for goods which includes price cost of goods, and insurance and freight charges of same to destination. Often pronounced "siff."

Commission. A charge made by a person who acts as an agent for another, usually a percentage.

Composition. A payment of something less than the full amount owing, made by a person who is insolvent or bankrupt, to settle the claim; the payment is usually at so much in the pound.

- Consignee.** The person to whom goods are sent.
- Consignment.** Goods sent to an agent to be sold on commission.
- Consignment Note.** A document to be filled up by the consignor when sending goods by railway.
- Consignor.** The sender of goods.
- Credit.** To put on the Cr. side of an account; credit sales are sales on trust, the goods to be paid for at a later time.
- Credit Note.** A note sent to a person stating that such person is credited with the amount quoted; usually given when goods are returned, or as an immediate allowance off payment, at a future date. See DEBIT NOTE.
- Creditor.** One to whom anything is owing.
- Customs.** Taxes charged by a Government upon goods imported from or exported to a foreign country. See BONDED GOODS.
- Days of Grace.** The three extra days always allowed for the payment of a bill. The custom is sanctioned by Act of Parliament. When the last day of grace falls on Sunday, Christmas day, Good Friday, or a day appropriated by Royal Proclamation as a public fast or thanksgiving day, the bill is due and payable on the *preceding* business day; but when the last day of grace is a Bank Holiday (other than Christmas Day or Good Friday), or when the last day of grace is a Sunday, and the second day of grace is a Bank Holiday, the bill is due and payable on the *succeeding* business day.
- Debenture.** A certificate for money advanced to a company. Debentures have a first charge after mortgages, if any, for both the principal and the interest due on them on the whole of the assets of the undertaking. Accordingly they rank before the Preference and Ordinary capital.
- Debit.** To put on the Dr side of an account.
- Debit Note.** A statement giving brief particulars of an amount charged to another person's account, and sent to him at the time the charge is made. See CREDIT NOTE.
- Debtor.** One who owes.
- Demurrage.** (1) The detention of a vessel beyond her specified time of sailing; (2) the compensation claimed or allowed for such delay; (3) A charge made by railway companies for detention of trucks, wagons, etc.; legal holidays and Sundays are not counted.
- Deposit A/c.** A sum of money, other than a current account, placed in a bank on deposit at interest. It can be withdrawn by giving the agreed number of days' notice.
- Deposit Slip.** A form used when depositing money in a bank.
- Depreciation.** The falling off in the value of machinery, plant, buildings, and other assets.
- Discount.** An amount deducted from an account; usually for prompt payment.
- Discounting a Bill.** To receive money from a banker for a bill before it is due. The banker's charge is called *discount*.
- Dishonoured Bill.** A bill which is not met, that is, paid, by the acceptor, when it falls due is said to be dishonoured.
- Dishonouring a Bill.** Failing to pay when the bill is presented or payment at maturity.
- Dividend.** (1) the portion allotted to each shareholder in the division of profits; (2) Instalments paid by a bankrupt estate to the creditors.

- Double Entry.** The entry of each transaction *twice* in the Ledger.
- Draft.** A bill, usually so called before it is accepted.
- Draw.** To draw upon a person is to send him a bill for acceptance.
- Drawback.** The amount of money "drawn back" from the Government on goods sold to customers abroad upon exportation, and on which goods the *Customs or Excise Duty* had been previously paid. See CUSTOMS.
- Drawee.** The person upon whom a bill is drawn.
- Drawer.** The person who *draws*, or *makes* the bill.
- Duty.** Charges made by the Government on import goods or on home manufactures subject to such duty.
- E.E., E. & O.E.** Errors Excepted; Errors and Omissions Excepted. Often written on invoices and accounts so that if any errors or omissions be afterwards discovered, the invoice may be corrected.
- Endorse.** To *sign* on the *back* of a bill or cheque when it is negotiated or paid away to another person.
- Endorsee.** The person to whom a bill, cheque, or other document is transferred by endorsement. He can then deal with the document as if it had been actually made out to him in the first instance.
- Exchange.** (1) A place where business interests of a special character are brought together, such as the *Stock Exchange*, *Corn Exchange*, etc.
(2) A term applied to the method of remitting money from one country to another by means of bills instead of sending actual coin. The "*Par of Exchange*" is the equivalence of a given amount of the currency of one country which in *intrinsic* or *real value* is equal to a given sum in the currency of another country. The Rate or "*Course of Exchange*" is the sum of money in one country which, on any particular day, will exchange for any given sum, on the same day, in the currency of another country. The "*Course of Exchange*" will vary from day to day either above or below the "*Par of Exchange*." The latter never varies.
- Free on Board (F.O.B.).** A price charged or quoted for goods which shall include all expenses for delivery of the goods on board the ship.
- Freight.** (1) Charges for carrying goods by *water*; (2) The cargo of a ship.
- Folio.** The page of a book; the Dr. and Cr. sides of the Cash Book together form a folio.
- Guarantee.** A security for the performance of a contract; a security against loss.
- Honouring a Bill.** Paying it promptly when presented at maturity.
- Insurance.** A contract by which insurance offices agree to make good to the party insuring, losses he may sustain of ships or cargoes at sea, or of houses or goods by fire, etc. The parties who take this risk are called the "insurers" or "underwriters"; the person protected is called the "insured"; the amount paid to the insurers is called the "premium"; and the written contract is called the "policy of insurance."
- Interest.** A charge made by the lender of money, on those who borrow; or on renewing a bill for a further period. Also the charge made upon a business by the partners in a firm for the use of capital invested by them in such business. Interest is usually charged at so much per cent per annum.
- Investment.** The amount of money laid out in the purchase of shares, houses, land, or other property, and on which a return is expected as interest or profit.

Invoice. A Statement giving particulars of the quantity and prices of goods sold.

IOU. "I owe you." A written statement acknowledging a debt, and consisting of these three letters, the amount of the debt, the signature of the debtor, and date. This document does not require a stamp, unless there is a promise to pay, in which case it becomes a promissory note.

Ledger. The book to which the entries in the Cash Book, Purchases Book, etc., are posted. The Ledger contains an abstract of all the other books.

Liabilities. Debts of a person or firm.

Limited Liability. A term meaning that the shareholders of a limited liability company are not liable for any sum in excess of the unpaid amount of the shares they have agreed to take. Thus, if I apply for and am allotted twenty £1 shares in X Ltd., my total liability is £20; even if the company is wound up I cannot be called upon to pay anything more.

Liquidation. The realization of the assets and the settling of the liability of a business or company; especially of a bankrupt.

Maturity of a Bill. The date when the bill is payable.

Mortgage. A grant of property made by the owner to a person lending him money on the security of such property. Such property is said to be *mortgaged*, the person to whom the mortgage is given being the *mortgagee*, and the one who gives the mortgage the *mortgagor*.

Negotiable. Transferable Bills are negotiable; that is, they may be transferred from one to another, and at the time a bill becomes due the holder of it has the rightful claim to the money.

Net. The amount remaining after all deductions, allowances, or discounts have been made.

Net Cash. A term applied to a bill for goods, to be paid without any allowance or discount, and without reference to time.

Net Proceeds. The amount remaining after all charges, expenses, and commission have been deducted.

Nominal or Fictitious Account. An account opened simply for the record of gains or losses, as the Profit and Loss Account.

Notary Public. A public officer who attests or certifies deeds and other writings. His duties chiefly relate to documents used in commercial transactions, such as protests of Bills of Exchange, etc.

Open Account. An unsettled account.

Par. The original amount paid for Stocks and Shares. When this price rises, they are said to be at a *premium*, or *above par*. Should the price, however, fall *below* the original amount, they are said to be at a *discount*, or *below par*.

Partner. Each individual person in a firm who has an interest or investment in such business.

Partnership. When two or more persons unite to carry on a particular business for purposes of profit, such union is called a partnership.

Pass Book. A book, supplied by banks to those of their customers who have current accounts with them, which contains an account of the amounts paid into and withdrawn from the bank by those persons.

Personal Account. A record of transactions with persons.

Post-date. To date after the real time; that is, a date which has yet to arrive.

Postages Book. The book in which are recorded (1) on the Debit side, all receipts of postage stamps and (2) on the Credit side, all expenditures of postage stamps. The book is normally ruled to show the date, details of packages or the name of the addressee and the amount of postage on each article. The main advantages of keeping such a book are that it provides a ready check on the value of stamps in hand and is also a useful record of the date of posting any particular letter or parcel.

Posting. The term used to indicate the transferring of entries from the subsidiary books to the Ledger.

Price Current. A regularly published list of the market prices of goods.

Principal. (1) The head of a firm. (2) The amount of money lent out at interest.

Promissory Note. An unconditional promise, in writing, made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay, on demand, or at a fixed determinable future time, a sum certain in money to, or to the order of, a specified person, or to bearer. A Promissory Note does not require *acceptance*, since it is *drawn* and is *payable* by the same person. In other respects, it is much the same as a Bill of Exchange.

Protest. (1) The steps taken to charge an endorser with liability for the payment of dishonoured commercial paper; (2) A written declaration sworn to by the master of a vessel, setting forth the cause of, and circumstances attending, damage to the vessel or cargo.

Purchases Book. The book in which are recorded the purchases on credit.

Real Account. An account of property of any kind; as Goods, Cash, Houses, etc.

Rebate. An amount deducted from the regular price; a discount or allowance.

Remittance. Commercial paper, or money, transmitted to another.

Reserve Fund. The proportion of profits of a business set aside for future unexpected losses, or to increase the working capital or financial strength of the company or firm.

Retiring a Bill. Honouring it, paying it when due.

Sales Book. The book in which are recorded the Sales on Credit.

Schedule. An inventory or catalogue of goods, with prices.

Shipping Note. A printed form to be filled up when goods are shipped.

Sighting a Bill. Accepting a bill which is drawn payable so many days or months after *sight*. The term of the bill is only reckoned from the date of *sighting* or *acceptance*. The *date of acceptance* must, therefore, be put on the bill, along with the signature of the acceptor.

Sinking Fund. A fund provided by setting aside and investing at arranged periods a sum of money which, with interest accumulated, will provide sufficient to replace an asset or meet a liability at a future fixed date.

Solvent. Able to pay all debts; that is, where the Assets exceed Liabilities.

Statement of Account. A periodical account showing the amounts due by one person or firm to another for goods supplied.

Stock. Raw material from which anything is made; goods in store and kept for sale; the capital represented by shares of a bank, or manufacturing or trading company or corporation held by individuals; a fund consisting of a capital debt due by Government to individual holders, who receive a rate of interest.

Stock-in-Trade. The quantity and value of goods and merchandise which a dealer or manufacturer has in store at any particular time.

Stock-taking. A periodical valuation of all stock-in-trade, necessary for profit and loss purposes in balancing the books, and to enable a firm to ascertain their exact amount of capital.

Storage. Amount charged for keeping goods in a warehouse.

Suspense Account. An account in which items are entered temporarily until their proper "heading" is known.

Tare. An allowance made to the purchaser by deducting from the gross weight the weight of the case, cask, bag, or chest in which the goods are packed.

Tariff. A schedule or table of customs payable on merchandise, specifying the various duties charged on goods imported and articles exported, the drawbacks and bounties, etc., allowed.

Term of a Bill. The time allowed for payment, as "One month after date."

Trade Discount. The difference between the wholesale and retail prices.

Trade Price. The reduced price charged by wholesale to retail dealers so that the latter can make a profit on selling at the manufacturer's list price.

Usance. A certain period of time which it is the usage of different countries to allow for the payment of bills of exchange drawn upon them, exclusive of days of grace.

Voucher. Any material thing such as a writing that serves to attest an alleged act, especially that which serves to attest the payment of money, a receipt.

Wages Book. The book in which are recorded all the details necessary to the calculation of the net wages payable to individual employees. Columns are provided for each employee's Works or Payroll No., Name, No. of hours worked, Rate per hour and Gross wages and also for deductions such as National Insurance, Income Tax, etc. The final column shows the net amount payable to the employee.

Warrant. A receipt, in full detail, for goods deposited in a warehouse. A warrant is transferable by endorsement, and must bear a three-penny stamp.

Watering Stock. Issuing additional stock without making additional provision for the payment of interest on the same; or increasing the nominal value of securities without a corresponding payment in cash.

Wharfage. The fee charged for the use of a wharf in discharging a vessel of her cargo.

Wharfinger. The owner or the person in charge of a wharf.

Without Engagement. A term sometimes used when quoting prices, and signifying that the person quoting does not bind himself to accept an order at the price named in the quotation.

Without Recourse to Me. Signifies that the endorser is not liable as such, if he has written these words over his signature.

Write Back. To cancel. In renewing a bill, the old one must first be "written back" or cancelled, and a fresh one will then be issued, usually for a higher amount, the interest for an extension of time, together with expenses incurred, having been added to the original amount.

Write Off. (1) To close a Ledger Account by transferring the difference as a Loss either to Discount and Allowances Account, or to a Bad Debts (or similar) account. (2) To reduce the book value of an asset.

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